FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 NOVEMBER 1986

### Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique on the 24 November air strikes on southern Khuzestan said the Iraqi planes hit new targets in the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex and set on fire the liquid gas production plant in Bandar-e Mahshahr. The communique, which was broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, also stated that the attacking planes destroyed a Hawk SAM battery "provided by imperialism and Zionism, as revealed in the recent scandal." In further Iranian reportage on the raids, IRNA spoke of 159 civilian casualties, including 22 killed. The agency also announced that five civilians were wounded in a subsequent Iraqi raid on Bakhtaran. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA said the Iraqis launched two raids on the area, hitting an airbase and an arms depot.

As for Iranian attacks on Iraq, military communiques reported by IRNA announced that Iranian planes bombed the petrochemical complex at Al-Mawsil 24 November and hit military and economic targets in the northern Iraqi town of Dahuk the following morning. Iranian artillery shelled Iraqi "military and economic targets" in retaliation for the latest wave of Iraqi air raids, the agency said. An Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses said 12 Iraqi civilians were killed and 36 were wounded by Iranian artillery and aircraft attacks.

Regarding Iran's plans to increase its forces at the battlefronts, Tehran radio reported President 'Ali Khamene'i's remark that there will be "a huge dispatch" of Iranian forces to the fronts "within the next few days." Nevertheless, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz claimed in a recent interview with the London magazine *Al-Tadamun* that Iraq has more soldiers at the front than Iran, stating that Iraq gave military training to over 670,000 men and women in the wake of Iran's Al-Faw offensive.

### Israel

*The Jerusalem Post* reported a statement by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's office stressing that Israel has detected "no change whatsoever" in the U.S. attitude to Israel as a result of the U.S.-Iran affair. Shamir's media adviser dismissed as "nonsense" the *Post*'s earlier report that the affair could cause a suspension in U.S.-Israeli cooperation on a range of projects.

### Lebanon

Clashes continued between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Maghdushah area 25 November, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported, noting that reports on the course of the fighting were "contradictory." Although Beirut radio stated that Amal launched a counterattack that "liberated" the township, Voice of Lebanon radio cited reports that the Palestinians remained in control of Maghdushah. The Voice of Lebanon noted provisional estimates that 33 people were killed and over 125 were wounded in the fighting near Sidon, adding that the Palestinians captured over 60 Amal and Lebanese Army personnel as well as an Army tank. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said the Palestinians had captured Maghdushah in order to silence Amal artillery responsible for the "savage shelling" of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp. An Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio promised to "punish the aggressors" and accused the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) of colluding with Yasir 'Arafat's forces in the attack on Maghdushah.

As for the efforts in Damascus to end the fighting, Libya's Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio announced that agreement on an immediate cease-fire was reached at an emergency meeting attended by Lebanese, Palestinian, Iranian, and Syrian officials, as well as by Libya's Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. Lebanese Communist Party leader George Hawi confirmed that the Palestinian and Lebanese representatives in Damascus have reached an agreement in principle, Radio Monte Carlo reported, but he warned that Lebanese "nationalist forces" will be forced to adopt a "new stand" if the fighting continues, noting that PNSF leaders have been told that the Palestinians must withdraw from Maghdushah. PNSF officials cited by the radio indicated that the Palestinians will only be willing to withdraw from Maghdushah if Amal lifts its siege on the Palestinian camps near Tyre and Beirut.

In a subsequent development in the Syrian capital, Damascus radio noted that Jallud held talks with Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam 25 November. KUNA stated earlier that Jallud would give Al-Asad a message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on regional developments and bilateral ties.

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## 'Main Points' of Fatah, PFLP Prague Talks

*JN222116 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] The talks which began in Prague 2 days ago between PFLP Secretary General George Habash and Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, have now resumed in Moscow. Information about these talks is scarce, but our correspondent in Damascus, Louis Faris, has obtained the minutes of the talks in Prague and will provide you with the main points in the following report:

[Begin recording] Abu Jihad presented a working paper from the Fatah Central Committee which included the following four points:

1. The Prague agreement signed on 5 September will be regarded in its entirety as a base which commits all sides to the national dialogue.

2. The Fatah Central Committee promises to uphold the cancellation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on the eve of the comprehensive dialogue which will be held just before the PNC's 18th session.

3. Agreement on the arrangements and measures to hold the PNC, including its place and date, will be reached just before the beginning of the comprehensive national dialogue, provided the period between the beginning of the comprehensive dialogue and the holding of the PNC does not exceed 1 week.

4. At the same time, the PLFP will announce during the national dialogue its withdrawal from the membership of any political or organizational bodies or frameworks outside the PLO frameworks and institutions and will declare its commitment to attend the PNC.

Commenting on this working paper and Abu Jihad's points, Dr George Habash presented the PFLP's stand, stressing the following major points:

1. The PFLP is of the view that canceling the Amman agreement in an open, official manner is the way to a comprehensive national dialogue. Otherwise, the issue of the national Palestinian dialogue will remain blocked.

2. The PFLP regards the Prague agreement as a step toward national unity, but it is not enough.

3. The PFLP, together with most of the Palestinian revolution factions, believes Palestinian unity requires closing the doors to the U.S. solution; namely, Amman and Cairo. This requires not only canceling the Amman agreement, but also severing relations with Egypt.

4. The PFLP will continue to adhere to the organizational part of the Aden-Algiers agreement with the goal of achievinga collective leadership.

5. The PFLP asks the Fatah leadership to stop its stalling tactics, such as making the cancellation of the Amman agreement contingent upon starting the dialogue, and announce to the world its cancellation of the agreement.

6. The PFLP adheres to its appraisal of the PNC's 17th session as illegal.

7. The comprehensive national dialogue, if it is held after cancellation of the Amman agreement, must discuss all the issues concerning political and organizational frameworks, with the aim of clarifying the national Palestinian agreement on these issues. Therefore, these issues cannot be defined in the short time stipulated in the Fatah paper, namely, 1 week.

8. The Fatah working paper's call for fixing a date and place for the PNC session in advance belies the serious desire to begin the dialogue.

9. Asking the PFLP to voice its absolute commitment to attend the PNC session before a national agreement is reached,and demanding that it renounce its present national alliances are within the policy of presenting impossible conditions.

10. The PFLP, while stressing its position concerning the means to restore PLO unity, affirms its adherence to the line drawn by its central committee: holding contacts with all the Palestinian forces to speed up the restoration of PLO unity. [end recording]

## Fatah Uprising 'Strongly Condemns' Prague Meeting

*NC250716 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] The Fatah Uprising has strongly condemned the meeting in Prague between [PFLP leader] George Habash and [Fatah's] Khalil al-Wazir. The Fatah Uprising asserted that the PFLP has thus deviated from the course pursued by the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] and has consequently sided with the policy of the Bucharest meetings [between Palestinian and Israeli figures].

The Fatah Uprising added that the Prague meeting constitutes a stumbling block set up by Habash vis-a-vis PNSF efforts. The Fatah Uprising statement followed an emergency meeting of the Fatah Provisional Revolutionary Council yesterday.

## PLO Romanian Representative Summoned to Tunis

*JN221026 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 19 Nov 86 p 1*

[Text] Amman — *Al-Bayan* has learned that 'Izzat Abu al-Rub, director of the PLO office in Bucharest, has been summoned to Tunis to account for his failure to successfully arrange the recent dialogue which took place between a Palestinian and an Israeli delegation. Informed PLO sources said Abu al-Rub may lose his post in Bucharest and that 'Imad Shaqqur, 'Arafat's adviser for Israeli affairs, may replace him in Bucharest, which may be the scene of further secret and overt contacts between Israeli officials and PLO members.

## PNC Speaker Holds Talks With Algerian Officials

*JN230835 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, has held a number of important meetings with high-ranking Algerian state and party officials in Algiers during the past 2 days. He met separately with brothers Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, secretary of the Algerian FLN Central Committee; Rabih Bitat, Politburo member and speaker of the National People's Assembly; and Abdelhamid Brahimi, the Algerian prime minister, in the presence of brother Abu al-'Izz, the PLO representative in Algeria.

WAFA has learned that the Palestinian and Algerian sides discussed in detail the various current political developments in the international and Arab arenas, especially the Palestine question developments, ways to enhance Palestinian national unity among the various Palestinian factions, and the preparations that are underway to hold a new PNC session. The talks also dealt with the ways to stop the barbaric Amal gangs' attacks on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon — the attacks which are concurrent with the Zionist siege and the naval and aerial attacks launched by the Zionist enemy against the camps to evict the Palestinian people from them.

The talks also covered the suffering of the steadfast people in the occupied territories, who daily confront the Zionist enemy in light of the barbaric escalation triggered by the Zionist settler gangs.

On another level, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih met with a number of the Palestinian revolution cadres and the Palestinian community at the PLO Headquareters in Algiers the day before yesterday. He briefed them on the latest developments in the Palestinian arena, and the moves and contacts made to enhance PLO unity.

## Amal, PNSF Meet in Damascus to Settle Camps War

### Maghdushah Attack Justified

*JN242052 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1830 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Contacts had been held in the house of struggler Mustafa Sa'd over the previous 72 hours by all parties concerned and agreements were reached on many cease-fires, but the Amal movement never abided by any of these agreements and continued to violate them. It continued to shell the camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah as well as all the Palestinian areas in Sidon, leaving dozens of Palestinian casualties. Meanwhile, the Palestinian fighters responsible for the camp defenses were exercising self-restraint, adhering to the cease-fire agreement. They never fired a missile or shot at Amal's positions in Maghdushah.

As the Amal shelling of 'Ayn al-Hulwah continued in a hysterical, fierce manner, our fighters defending the camps launched their preemptive attacks to take control of Maghdushah and preserve the lives of our people by silencing the agent's artillery so massacres in the Palestinian camps would not be repeated. They accomplished this with complete success at dawn today. [passage omitted]

The Palestinian camps in Lebanon do not want to fight anyone, but, if they are forced to defend themselves, they can teach others how to fight and how to confront. Despite their simple defensive weapons, the Palestinian camps are always capable of confrontation and resistance and of recording heroic epics thanks to their strong will, their faith in their just cause, their steaadfastness, and the power of their revolutionary spirit. The Palestinian camps in Lebanon want peace for their sons in their temporary presence in order for them to continue their just national struggle against the occupiers of their country, defeat them, and return to the homeland to build the independent Palestinian state. The Palestinian camps are determined to continue this struggle and to remain major contributors to the Palestinian revolution. [passage omitted]

### PFLP Wants 'Pressure' on Amal

*JN221307 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The PFLP Political Bureau today issued a statement in Damascus emphasizing the need to adhere to a cease-fire and to lift the blockade on the Al-Rashidiyah camp near Tyre in southern Lebanon. The statement accuses Amal of obstructing efforts to find a decisive solution to the camps war and calls on the Lebanese nationalist movement to immediately implement the provisions of the agreement signed in Damascus on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

In conclusion, the statement calls on Syria to exert all forms of pressure on Amal to end the camps war in Lebanon.

### Amal Willing to Concede

*NC241208 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] In Damascus today, Minister Walid Junblatt said that the road to the liberation of Palestine does not pass through the towns in southern Lebanon which have rejected the Israeli occupation.

Junblatt made this remark upon emerging from the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who had received him and Minister Nabih Birri this morning. He added: We were surprised by the fall of Maghdushah, which Palestinian gunmen seized early today, at a time when we are discussing the implementation of agreements on the Palestinian camps. He affirmed: We will not allow Yasir 'Arafat to steal away the gains achieved by the Lebanese national forces.

Junblatt added: 'Asim Qansuh, head of the Lebanese wing of the ruling Ba'th party in Syria; George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party; and 'Isam al-Mahayri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, have been charged with conveying our final ultimatum this afternoon to the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], the pro-Syrian and anti-

'Arafat alliance, to shoulder its historic, national, and pan-Arab responsibilities. [passage omitted]

The PNSF said the seizure of Maghdushah was undertaken to exploit its important location and to secure protection for the inhabitants of 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp and Sidon after they had been shelled.

Minister Nabih Birri denied reports that Maghdushah had fallen. He said Amal positions are firing on Palestinian artillery emplacements in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and the battles are continuing.

During the clashes, an artillery shell fell on the Al-Zahrani refinery, which started a fire in the surrounding area.

In light of these developments, the PNSF said the Palestinians have brought to Damascus amendments to the proposed agreements which will strengthen the Palestinian position. The Amal Movement, meanwhile, has expressed a willingness for concessions, announcing that the principle of disarming the Palestinians is no longer being proposed by Amal.

**PLO Posts To Go to Nasirites**

*NC241806 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] said this evening that Al-Mahayri [leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party] and Hawi [secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party] had told him that the Lebanese national forces are against the spread of the Palestinians outside the camps. They also informed him that the PNSF must take the necessary measures to withdraw the Palestinian fighters from their newly-occupied positions and return them to the camps.

The spokesman said his answer to Al-Mahayri and Hawi was that the positions taken by the Palestinians would be handed over to the Nasirite Popular Liberation Army.

**Hawi To Mediate in Meetings**

*JN242015 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Following the morning meeting at the office of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, attended by the leaders of the Lebanese nationalist parties and Amal, and after the statements by Walid Junblatt, George Hawi, and Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, the spokesman of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], another meeting was held at Khaddam's office which lasted about 3 hours. The meeting was attended by Nabih Birri,'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, Walid Junblatt, and 'Isam al-Mahiyiri.

After the meeting George Hawi said: During the meeting we discussed the mission which I and al-Mahayiri were asked to carry out with the PNSF leaders. We were asked to convey to them the views agreed upon at the morning meeting, proceeding from a unified national stand, and called on them to shoulder their responsibility and return to the positions held prior to the incidents,to open the way for a comprehensive solution to the crisis in Palestinian-Lebanese relations. Hawi added: We discussed proposals which we will submit tonight when we meet with the PNSF leaders at the office of Khalid al-Fahum. It is a last call to return to reason so that the guns can be directed against the Israeli enemy and his helpers. He warned that if the PNSF should ignore this appeal then they will be responsible for what he described as dramatic developments that will harm all Lebanese and Palestinian patriotic actions. He predicted that, in light of developments, Walid Junblatt will hold a news conference in the next few hours, in the presence of party leaders, and will announce a unified political and practical stand.

The PNSF has emphasized it is anxious to end the fighting, but insists on the principle of simultaneous withdrawals and is particularly calling for lifting the siege on the Al-Rashidiyah camp, in the words of a PFLP official this evening. The PFLP official said to me: Give us the Al-Rashidiyah camp, which has been enduring a siege for 50 days, and ask us for the rest.

The assistant secretary of the Fatah dissident movement and chief of the PNSF military department, Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Imlah, said military expansion outside the defense positions in the area of the Sidon camps harms relations between the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He condemned those whom he described as the deviated national forces and their allies in Lebanon for their role in the Maghdushah operation. He said that the Maghdushah operation aims to kindle a real destructive war between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He accused certain quarters in Amal, specifically those in southern Lebanon, of preventing the implementation of the agreements signed in Damascus. Abu Khalid al-Imlah urged everyone to end the fighting, lift the siege on the Al-Rashidiyah camp, and withdraw their forces to their previous positions in the Sidon area.

Walid Junblatt met with Swedish Defense Minister Roine Carlsson in Damascus today. After the meeting Junblatt told our radio that they discussed the UN role in southern Lebanon in view of the fact that it is essential for the implementation of UN resolutions. Junblatt added: The Swedish role strengthens our belief that the United Nations wants the liberation of southern Lebanon with the help of the Lebanese nationalist forces. Junblatt expressed the hope that the latest developments in east Sidon will not obstruct this role. Junblatt thanked General Carlsson for the Swedish Government's decision to increase the number of UNIFIL soldiers in southern Lebanon.

In conclusion, Libya's number two, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, arrived in Damasscus today at the head of a large delegation. He was received at the airport by Vice President Khaddam and Tawfiq Salihah, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command. The PFLP announced that its Assistant Secretary General Abu 'Ali Mustafa met with Major Jallud immediately following Jallud's arrival in Damascus and idscussed with him the crisis of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

**Birri To Quit Meetings**

*NC250644 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] According to reports from Damascus, Minister Nabih Birri told AFP last night he will stop participating in the meetings currently taking place in Damascus until pro-'Arafat elements have withdrawn from the positions they are occupying. Minister Birri added: Perhaps Amal has lost a battle, but it will never lose the war imposed on it. Birri said: We will continue to reject fighting, unless it is imposed on us. He said the fall of Maghdushah is part of planned Palestinian attacks on the Amal Movement under the pretext of their wanting to liberate Jerusalem.

Minister Birri went on to say that in the counteroffensive launched by the Amal Movement fighters yesterday afternoon they regained the basic (?junction) of Maghdushah.

**Hawi on Initial Agreement**

*JN250705 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The leadership of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] held an expanded meeting at the headquarters of the Popular Struggle Front under the leadership of Khalid al-Fahum. The 3-hour meeting was attended on the Lebanese side by 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Isam Mahayiri, and Nadim 'Abd al-Samad. The Lebanese side then went to the residence of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to report on the results of this meeting and the decisions agreed upon.

Later, Hawi, who was appointed spokesman for the PNSF and the Lebanese nationalist parties, told our radio: As a result of the efforts exerted throughout the day, yesterday, under the supervision of Khaddam and the participation of brothers Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, 'Asim Qansuh, 'Isam Mahayiri, and myself, and as a result of the meetings with the PNSF leaders -- who were informed of the Lebanese nationalist forces' rejection of the serious widespread of fighting outside the camps in the Sidon area and the need for the Palestinians to return to their original positions before the outbreak of the recent fighting in Maghdushah -- and also as a result of the talks which dealt with the current situation in depth, we are about to reach an agreement, whose general outlines were agreed upon during the various meetings and contacts. Today, we will set forth the practical steps for its implementation in two stages. The first stage will seek to end the current bloodshed and tackle other sensitive issues. The second stage will tackle in depth Palestinian-Lebanese national relations.

Hawi added: This regrettable fighting must stop. We are confident that the Lebanese nationalist forces and the PNSF will be able to tackle this situation, putting an end to this bloodshed. Otherwise, we would be placed before a major crossroad calling on the Lebanese nationalist forces to adopt a new stand on this issue.

Hawi said: We hope by noon today to reach a final agreement on the practical steps to carry out the agreement which we have reached in principle.

Hawi affirmed that a committee will be formed to supervise the implementation of the agreement on the spot.

Walid Junblatt left Damascus last night for Lebanon. He will return today to take part in the meetings.

In the meantime, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud met last night with Khalid al-Fahum, Talal Naji, and Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. During this meeting, they reviewed the incidents in the camps and the recent Lebanese-Palestinian crisis.

**Parties Reach Agreement**

*JN251346 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] Following the meeting held last night between the Palestine Salvation Front [PNSF] and the Lebanese party leaders, 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Isam Mahayiri, and Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, the Lebanese side went to the residence of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to report on the results of this meeting and the decisions agreed upon. [passage omitted]

Our radio learned that the Lebanese side has drawn up a concept of a comprehensive agreement that includes a cease-fire, and the withdrawal of the Palestinians to their original positions before the Maghdushah operation. Supplies will be transported to the Al-Rashidiyah camp as of tomorrow morning, Wednesday. This shall be followed by ending the siege of the camp followed by the other camps. Then, a profound discussion of a comprehensive formula will be discussed to organize the Palestinian-Lebanese relations. However, the Palestinian side, which insisted on concurrent implementation, asked for guarantees that the Amal Movement will implement the agreement. After the Lebanese parties gave pledges found to be acceptable by the Palestinian side, an agreement was reached on these general principles.

Khalid al-Fahum held a telephone contact with Khaddam last night. Khaddam expressed his support for any agreement which would stop the bloodshed and safeguard relations between the two sides.

This morning, a meeting was held at Khaddam's office. It was attended by Hawi, Mahayiri, and 'Ali Miqdad. Following the meeting, Hawi said: We are still following up the implementation of the agreement reached yesterday in the presence of Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, to put an end to fighting around Sidon. Hawi added: We are about to complete the agreement which we hope will come faster than the developments on the ground. Hawi stressed that the Palestinians should not exceed the camps' limits. He said: We commit ourselves to defending the camps. However, he added: We would be forced to confront the camps if they continue their expansionist course outside the camps. He said this gives justifications for the Israeli aggression and torpedoes the basis of the Lebanese nationalist plan.

Replying to a question on the military situation, Hawi said: Fighting is continuing and the battles are waging on all fronts. He said this further escalates the situation and deepens the split. He added there is no place for military victories in this war, and the Palestinians will be mistaken if they believe that the rifle, in an inappropriate place, can achieve victory. He said also that those who believe a military reply to this military action is possible, aremistaken. Hawi announced that the Lebaense nationalist forces are now supporting the Amal Movement's political and practical stand toward confronting the Palestinian expansion denounced by the Lebanese nationalist forces.

An hour ago, the PFLP received a cable saying that the Palestinian fighters in the Maghdushah area, which number about 600 githers from all organizations, have repulsed all the attacks carried out by the Amal Movement to recapture its positions.

Another meeting was held between the Lebanese Party leaders and Nabih Birri. The Lebanese leaders then went to meet with the PNSF leaders at Khalid al-Fahum's office. The meeting is still in progress. [passage omitted]

**Palestinian Detainees Deny Supporting Dissident**
*JN241956 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic*
*1815 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Palestinian detainees in the Junayd, Nafhah, and Ashqelon jails have denied issuing a statement in the past few days in support of Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah]. The detainees denounced acts of voicing treasonous stands on their behalf in support of dissidents and those deviating from Palestinian ranks and national unity. They reiterated their absolute faith in the PLO and their commitment to serving it under the leadership of brother struggler Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

The statement said Abu al-Za'im represents only himself and his gang, those who deviated from the Palestinian national consensus. They said any statements on their behalf which do not emphasize these facts are aimed at stopping their national and patriotic struggle and are a means of forging their revolutionary will and their right to continue their struggle against the Zionist enemy, with all the methods enunciated and confirmed by the Palestinian National Council.

## KUWAIT

### Foreign Minister on Gulf War, U.S. Policy

*DW241400 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German*
*24 Nov 86 p 132*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah by unidentified correspondent — date and place not given]

[Text] *Spiegel*: For years the war between Iran and Iraq has threatened your country, too. Are you afraid of an attack by Iran?

Al-Sabah: I hope that Iran will not shoot at us also. It would not be at all in Iran's interest. However, we are in a very good position to defend ourselves.

*Spiegel*: Tehran maintains that Iraq is getting military supplies through Kuwait.

Al-Sabah: Iran must know we are not hostile toward Tehran. However, the people there should not forget that Iraq is an Arab country. We maintain firm ties with Iraq and goodneighborly relations.

*Spiegel*: Does Iraq get war material through Kuwait?

Al-Sabah: You cannot demand that I play the policeman and look into every container at our ports destined for Iraq.

*Spiegel*: How long do you think both sides will be able to continue fighting?

Al-Sabah: War is like an avalanche. It is hard to stop once it gets going. If the war does not end soon, the adversaries will have to expect that this region, I mean the Gulf, may be occupied by a big power.

*Spiegel*: Which one?

Al-Sabah: You know better than I that the West, most of all the United States, has a vital interest in this region. The oil that flows here will be the basis for the prosperity of Western industrial states for a very long time. Therefore, I am convinced that the West, mainly the United States, will not look on inactively much longer if our region is continuously threatened.

*Spiegel*: Was the disclosure of contacts between Washington and Tehran a shock for you?

Al-Sabah: Yes. The crucial point was McFarlane's visit to Tehran. These are signs one cannot ignore. They are serious warnings for us.

*Spiegel*: What do you think is behind the U.S. policy?

Al-Sabah: What the Americans have done is very painful and bitter for us. Everybody thinks only of his own interests and nothing else. Do not forget Afghanistan. The Americans want to establish new relations with Iran to set up some sort of a balance between Iran and the United States on the one hand, and Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on the other. The Americans want to get closer to Afghanistan.

*Spiegel*: The deliveries of weapons are being depicted in the United States as a trade for the liberation of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Al-Sabah: God, how stupid that is. There are numerous U.S. citizens in that region. If Washington really believes that with the freeing of the hostages everything will end, that is a false conclusion. The result can be only, today we liberate the hostages, tomorrow new hostages will be taken. We are irritated, and I do not know how serious and credible I still find U.S. policy. One cannot rely 100 percent on Washington.

*Spiegel*: Only because of that deal?

Al-Sabah: No. Take the example of Lebanon. The Americans came with their fleet and their soldiers. They staged a spectacle, then suddenly sneaked away and left the battlefield. That was devastating for the political credibility of the Americans. Washington does not have a clear policy for that area.

*Spiegel*: What conclusion do you draw from that?

Al-Sabah: We must rely on ourselves. Therefore, we appeal to our brothers in Iran to see through this game eventually and foil it. It can only be done by ending the war.

*Spiegel*: How?

Al-Sabah: I must admit that at the moment I do not see a light at the end of the tunnel.

## PDRY

### Foreign Minister Receives Palestinian Delegation

*EA242129 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0330 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] A member of the Political Bureau and PDRY foreign minister, Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, met a delegation from the Palestine National Salvation Front in Damascus on Saturday evening. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed recent developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas and the nature of the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary assault against the Arab national and progressive forces and organizations, particularly against steadfast Syria.

Brother al-Dali gave a detailed explanation on the steps and measures taken by the YSP at all levels to normalize the situation in the PDRY after the 13th January bloody conspiracy. He stressed the importance of unifying and consolidating Arab solidarity to oppose all submissive schemes and plots aimed at striking at the Arab national liberation movements, eliminating the Palestinian issue, and destroying the role of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

### Officer Pledges Armed Forces' Loyalty to Nation

*EA250154 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] The second consultative meeting of the secretaries of the party's basic organizations started this morning at the 'Abdallah ba Dhib Institute of Social Sciences in the presence of Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense; Lieutenant Colonel Dr Husayn 'Ali Hasan, chief of the Armed Forces Political Directorate; and several other leading members of the Armed Forces.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad delivered a speech to the participants in which he stressed that the meeting is very important and will make a positive contribution to party life because it constitutes a comprehensive period of evaluation of the workings of the basic party organizations in the Armed Forces. He pointed out that precise and clear discussions would be held on theoretical and practical issues related to party and political work, exchanges of experience, and the tasks facing the Armed Forces.

Brother Lt Col Dr Husayn 'Ali Hasan delivered a speech at the opening ceremony in which he reiterated that the Armed Forces would remain loyal to the nation; to the ideas of scientific socialism; to the founder of our party, 'Abd al-Fattah Ismail; to the founder of our national revolutionary Army, 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar; to the honorable martyrs Muslih and Shayi; and to all the martyrs of the revolution.

## QATAR

### UAE Defense Minister Arrives in Doha

*JN250916 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0732 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Doha, 25 Nov (WAKH) — UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid Al Maktum arrived in Doha this morning on a short visit to Qatar. He was received at the airport by His Highness Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, the heir apparent; the Qatari defense minister; Brigadier General Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah, deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces; and a number of high-ranking officers.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### King Fahd Chairs Council of Ministers Session

*LD242046 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1617 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 24 Nov (SPA) — King Fahd chaired the Council of Ministers session today, Monday afternoon, 24 November 1986.

After the session, the Minister of Information 'Ali Sha'ir pointed out in a statement to an SPA correspondent that King Fahd started this session by giving gracious directives to the Council on a number of internal matters related to financial and economic affairs and concerning the occasion of the imminent announcement of the general budget of the state on its scheduled date. His majesty requested close joint cooperation from all in order to produce the next budget which will be in accordance with the nature of the current period. [passage omitted]

Minister al-Sha'ir added: King Fahd reviewed in this regard the great sacrifices Saudi Arabia has made to preserve the cohesion and the continuation of OPEC, uphold its policy, and implement its resolutions. The king said: Therefore, no fair person can ask Saudi Arabia to offer more than it already has in this regard. We strongly hope that at its next meeting OPEC will succeed in approving a reasonable increase in prices and agree on stabilizing production quotas. We are convinced that all the OPEC member-states will commit themselves to implementing previous and future resolutions, whether concerning prices or production quotas, which are in the interests of everybody.

The minister of information said: On the instructions of the beloved king, Hisham Nazir, acting minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, briefed the cabinet on the results achieved during his meetings and contacts with his colleagues the petroleum ministers during the recent days. All these results indicate that matters are proceeding on the right course and toward improvement, God willing.

The minister of information said in his statement that the cabinet, at his majesty's direction, listened to a media report highlighting what the Arab and international media have reported on current affairs both on security and political matters.

After that, King Fahd commented on some of these events, among which are the acuteness of the escalation of the fighting operations in Lebanon and the deterioration of the economic conditions of the fraternal Lebanese people. His majesty expressed Saudi Arabia's permanent sympathy for Lebanon and the Lebanese and its continuous concern to resolve the situation using all possible means so that cooperation and agreement between the Lebanese themselves will evolve, being the only way to remedy this painful ordeal.

On the other hand, Minister of Information al-Sha'ir said that King Fahd also informed the Council on the results of the talks which he held with the top guests of Saudi Arabia during the past week, including the discussion which he held yesterday evening with Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO chairman, concerning the various topics related to the progress of the cause and to the outcome of the efforts being made for the solution which they envisage and work for, namely the triumph of the Palestinian people and their achievement of their legitimate rights.

The minister of information ended his statement saying that the Council then considered the issues included in its agenda and issued the necessary decisions concerning them, among which is the implementation of some appointments at the 14th grade.

### FRG's Strauss Favors Change in Arms Export Policy

*LD241740 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 24 Nov (DPA) — Franz Josef Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria, has come out in favor of a change in German policy on arms exports. Speaking to journalists in the Saudi

Arabian capital on Monday, after opening talks with Saudi Government members, he said that he is certainly not in favor of "unlimited arms exports," but that he is in favor of "catching up with the clear line of England, France, and Italy."

Strauss said that the Federal Republic has to emerge "from eternal timidity." He fears that the Federal Republic has lost ground as far as the Saudis are concerned, in comparison with the United States, Great Britain, and France. The Saudis' question was, again and again, whether the Federal Republic is ready to sell arms to them. He has also encountered the view that the Germans are no longer partners fully capable of negotiating with the Saudis, because they are living too much in the shadow of their own past. The Israelis, according to Strauss, would have "no reason to be afraid of the Saudis."

Strauss left it an open question as to whether the CSU [Christian Social Union] would introduce ideas on arms exports as demands to the new Federal Government in January. He said that he has had "very unsatisfactory experiences" in recent years on this. A contract from Malaysia for DM 4 billion worth of civil and military projects was lost to the English because Bonn hesitated for years over the approval.

The question of the supply of eight submarines to Saudi Arabia has now to be reactivated; there are no shipyard crises for the Federal Republic. The French have the lion's share of all shipping contracts from Saudi Arabia. The Federal Republic has lost many contracts from Latin America and the Near and Middle East. Strauss said he has met with incomprehension on the arms deal between the United States and Iran from everyone he has so far spoken with. On the first 2 days of his visit, he has talked to Prince Nayif, the interior minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign affairs minister; Shaykh Hisham Nazir, planning and oil minister; 'Abd al-Rahman, the deputy defense minister; and Prince Salman, amir of the Riyadh region. The Saudis are concerned that the Gulf war ends favorably for the Iraqis [words indistinct].

**Received by King Fahd**

*LD242209 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1738 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 24 Nov (SPA) — King Fahd received Franz Jozef Strauss, the prime minister of Bavaria. The audience was attended by Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and the kingdom's ambassador to the FRG, 'Abbas Fa'iq Ghazzawi.

## UAE

### IRNA: Iraqi Planes Bomb Abu Dhabi Oil Platform

*LD250959 Tehran IRNA in English 0906 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 25, IRNA — Intruding Iraqi jet fighters bombed an offshore oil platform at Abu al-Bakoosh [name as received] oilfield in Abu Dhabi Tuesday morning.

According to informed military sources here the fire caused by the Iraqi attack could be seen from Iranian waters.

The platform is linked to an Iranian oilfield in the Persian Gulf.

Iraq had formerly missile attacked the platform on 16 October in which one Filipino worker aboard a Danish ship, *Maersk Victory* was killed and another wounded. A group of 53 other workers had to evacuate the area. Heavy damage was also inflicted on the ship.

Iran's Navy tug boats have reportedly departed for the area to help.

### Mubarak Receives Visiting Israeli Minister

*NC241132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1048 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received Israeli Petroleum Minister Moshe Shahal, who is currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was also attended by chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, Egypt's petroleum minister.

#### Shahal Delivers Messages

*TA241726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Energy Minister Moshe Shahal has handed two messages to Egypt's president: one from Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and another from Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. He did this during a meeting with Egypt's president that lasted about 1 hour. The meeting took place in the presidential palace in Cairo.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'ami reports that the meeting dealt with relations between the two countries, pending political issues, and matters related to the energy minister's office.

Minister Shahal also met today in Cairo with his counterpart Abd al-Hadi Qandil. He is scheduled to meet with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Brutus Ghali and with Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Dr Yusuf Amin Wali.

Tomorrow Minister Shahal will return to Israel and report to the prime minister and the vice prime minister on his talks in Cairo.

### Prime Minister Receives French Minister 24 Nov

*NC241222 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi met today with the French minister of posts and telecommunications, who is currently visiting Cairo. Means of cooperation between Egypt and France in the field of telecommunications were discussed during the meeting. Eng Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport and communications, was in attendance.

### Foreign Minister Leaves for Talks in Rome

*NC241116 Cairo MENA in English 0810 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Cairo, Nov 24 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minsiter Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid left here this morning for Rome for a three-day visit to Italy, during which he will lead Egypt's delegation to the meetings of the Egyptian-Italian committee.

In a pre-departure statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he will convey a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to Italian Premier Bettino Craxi on (?issues of) joint interest.

He added that he will also hold talks with Italian officials on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

He also said that he will concentrate in his talks with the Italian officials on Italy's support to Egypt in its talks with the International Monetary Fund through the Italian representative to the fund.

#### Al-Majid Arrives in Italy

For reportage of the visit by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to Italy, including his talks with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in preparation for the Italian-Egyptian mixed commission meetings, see the 25 November issue of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

### Foreign Minister Views Contacts With PLO

*NC241118 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, declared today that contacts between Egypt and the PLO are underway, in an attempt to bring about a Palestinian-Jordanian rapproachment.

Asked about a possible meeting between President Mubarak and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that such a meeting would take place at the appropriate time, noting that Egypt is engaged in discussions with Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian leaders on Egyptian-Palestinian relations. This came in statements made by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid prior to his departure from Cairo for Rome, where he will head Egypt's delegation to the Egyptian-Italian joint committee meetings currently being held in the Italian capital.

### AL-JUMHURIYAH Views Israeli Settlement Policy

*NC250712 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Rejecting the Israeli Settlement Policy," today's editorial in *Al-Jumhuriyah* notes President Husni Mubarak's warning yesterday [as heard] that the continuation of the Israeli policy of establishing settlements in Palestinian Arab occupied lands will only complicate matters and impede the convocation of an international conference. Such a policy greatly complicates the Palestinian issue.

The paper notes that this stand proves Egypt's firm belief in and solid support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Not only are these rights nonnegotiable, but their establishment is a prerequisite for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Israel, the paper adds, believes that with American weapons it can liquidate the eternal existence of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem, the West Bank, and Gaza. No matter how destructive these weapons might be, however, they do not make an invasion legitimate.

## U.S. Called Upon to Support Peace Conference

*NC241533 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 24 Nov 86*

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary]

[Text] At the end of their talks in Cairo yesterday, President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan called on the United States to act quickly in order to regain its credibility after the revelation that it supplied Iran with weapons. In a message to American President Ronald Reagan, President Mubarak raised the American-Iranian question. It is only logical to assume that the message urged the U.S. Administration to act quickly. The Jordanian king has also stressed that it is incumbent on the U.S. Government to take action to restore Arab confidence in the United States' ability to contribute to a just settlement of the Palestinian issue.

It may be premature at this stage to indicate any specific measure that the U.S. Administration could take to restore confidence in its policy. However, Washington is called on, now and in the future, to do what it was called on to do in the past; namely, to build its Middle East policy on a sincere contribution to the establishment of a just peace. This applies to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iraq-Iran war alike.

It is not enough for the United States to content itself with diplomatic and media remarks on its intended contribution to the peace-making process. Words must be matched by deeds. In addition, the United States should refrain from actions that are incompatible with its declared commitment to peace in the region, such as its secret supply of arms to Iran. This transaction can only prolong the war, so long as Iran persists in its refusal to respond to Iraqi peace offers and international peace efforts.

The United States entered the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict after the 1973 war as a partner in the search for a peaceful settlement. The Arabs welcomed American participation in the peace-making process, since they recognized the fact that the United States has several ways of influencing Israeli policy.

What has, for a long time, been a matter of urgent necessity in the Middle East is the resumption of the peace process, so that a comprehensive settlement may be reached. In this respect, the United States bears a great responsibility, as a result of its commitment to Israel. Middle East countries have unanimously viewed an international conference as the best formula for resuming the peace process. Egyptian diplomacy played a prominent role in achieving this unanimity when it gained Israel's consent to the convocation of this conference, during the Alexandria summit last summer.

There has also been a high degree of unanimity among other countries on the desirability of such a conference. France, the Soviet Union, and China, in their capacity as permanent UN Security Council members, earlier declared their willingness to take part in an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Only 2 days ago, Britain also declared its support for the concept of an international framework for peace negotiations. This came after the talks recently held in Paris between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand.

It is clear that Britain, which formerly shared the conservative U.S. stand on the conference and international framework, has moved closer to the unanimous international and regional view. This means that the United States should make strenuous efforts to ensure the success of the international conference proposal, because it is generally agreed that this is the best way of resuming the peace process between the Arabs, particularly the Palestinian people, and Israel.

The resumption of the search for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict will revive U.S. commitment to the establishment of peace. It will protect against many dangers. Loss of U.S. credibility is only one of these dangers.

## Cairo Papers Comment on U.S. Arms Supply to Iran

*NC250612 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — The *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar* newspapers have called on Arab and Islamic states to intervene in a practical way to end the Gulf war. In light of the recent revelation about the involvement of certain big powers in the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, they should not depend on these states to accomplish this objective.

In a commentary that will appear in Tuesday's edition, *Al-Ahram* says that time will show the American deal with Iran to have deeper implications than have appeared on the surface. It will prove that the risk taken in exposing this deal, despite the consequent storms in various capitals, was calculated.

The paper thinks that there is a move afoot in the outside world to turn Iran into the Middle East's leading aggressive state, replacing Israel. The goal is to keep the region busy with bloody armed conflicts and to make the present Israeli occupation of Arab lands an insignificant matter when compared to expected or planned Iranian attacks. The utlimate aim is to force Arabs to abandon resistance to the Israeli state.

The *Al-Akhbar* paper refers to the involvement of the United States, Britain, Canada, and Israel in the supply of arms to Iran at a time when some of these states had expressed a desire for an end to the Gulf war. The paper says that this attitude is deceitful, and we reject the policy of deception and hypocrisy.

Logically, the paper adds, sending arms to Iran, a country that has rejected all appeals for peace and for peaceful settlement, means an expansion and prolongation of the war.

The paper emphasizes the need for Arabs and Muslims to understand that their repeated calls on the big powers to stop the Gulf war are futile. The situation demands practical intervention if this war is to be ended.

### Abu Ghazalah Negotiating for New Naval Equipment

*NC240925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — According to an *Al-Ahram* report, the talks Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, held in Washington included supplying Egypt with new naval equipment as part of the contracts concluded for the 1987 assistance program.

In today's edition, the paper says that the naval equipment under negotiation includes mine sweepers, torpedoes, and submarines. They are to be used in the renovation of the Egyptian fleet. The paper notes that Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah will resume his meetings with U.S. officials today prior to his return to Cairo on Wednesday.

### Wali Appeals for 4-Year Debt Rescheduling

*NC231342 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation, today opened a meeting of a joint Egyptian-U.S. businessmen's 2-day conference.

In his speech to the opening session, Dr Wali appealed to the United States to consider rescheduling Egypt's debts for the next 4 years until it has established its infrastructure. He also called for changing the structure of the U.S. aid program to Egypt, for allowing benefits from unused loans, and for considering the transfer of the U.S. technology in economic fields in a way that would serve the goals of development and production. Dr Wali stressed that mutual trade and U.S. investments in Egypt must be developed, given that the U.S. Administration knows that Egypt is the key to the Middle East, with its great manpower and material potential. The deputy prime minister said: We encourage the private sector; the upcoming 5-year plan has allocated investments to this sector estimated at about 50 percent of the plan's total. The government, for its part, offers full protection to the private sector to provide an opportunity for increased foreign investments in general and U.S. investments in particular. These investments are expected to increase in the next phase. [passage omitted]

The conferees will discuss the government's subsidy for the private sector in joint investment areas, totaling about 50 percent of the next 5-year plan. The conference committees will also evaluate U.S. investments in Egypt and their development. The conference is expected to issue its recommendations on 24 November.

### Ghali Meets With Czechoslovak Delegation Leader

*NC241348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament). Jan Marko is currently leading a parliamentary delegation on a visit to Cairo. International and regional issues of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting.

In light of President Mubarak's talks with King Husayn of Jordan yesterday, Dr Ghali reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East, as well as Egypt's call for an international peace conference preceded by a preparatory meeting. He also explained the role Egyptian diplomacy plays in the peaceful solution of African disputes. Jan Marko reviewed the current East-West situation, as well as disarmament, nuclear arms control, and his views about international security. Bilateral relations were also discussed during the meeting, and Minister Ghali expressed Egypt's desire to promote them in various fields.

### Mubarak Receives Delegation

*NC250949 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0753 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with members of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation this morning. The delegation is led by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly. The meeting was attended by Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's assembly; Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee; and Milos Vesely, Czechoslovakia's ambassador in Cairo. The Czechoslovak delegation arrived here last Saturday on a 5-day visit to Egypt.

### Speaker al-Mahjub Receives Bulgarian Officials

*NC241357 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub today received Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, and the members of his delegation, who are currently visiting Cairo. Their talks, which were also attended by NPUG leader Khalid Muhyi al-Din, dealt with ways to promote bilateral relations in various fields. [passage omitted]

### Mubarak Visit to FRG 'Next Month' Reported

*NC242238 Cairo MENA in English 2226 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Cairo, Nov 24 (MENA) — Preparations are now under way for a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) by President Husni Mubarak in the first half of next month (December), says tomorrow's *Al-Akabar*, a Cairo morning Arabic-language daily.

During this visit, which is expected to last for one day, President Mubarak will meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the paper says, quoting its Bonn-based correspondent.

The report, which is frontpaged in the paper's early edition, points out that President Mubarak will have talks dealing with:

-The latest Gulf war developments.

-The situation in the Middle East.

-Bilateral relations.

-The attitude of Germany towards the meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

This visit will be President Mubarak's second working visit to West Germany this year, the paper added.

## Prime Minister on Economic, Political Problems

*PM241349 Paris KULL AL-'ARAB in Arabic 19 Nov 86 pp 28-31*

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi by Mustafa Bakri in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Bakri] I immediately asked the prime minister about the economic situation that has brought about the sudden change of cabinet: Rising prices have reached a point where people can no longer cope. You are well aware that the overwhelming majority of Egyptian citizens are in dire need of a solution to rescue Egypt from catastrophe. How will your new cabinet tackle this stifling crisis?

[Sidqi] There is no doubt that the Egyptian people are suffering extremely from the economic crisis, which has become very serious with the rise in prices. We will be focusing on increased production because it is a fundamental factor in lowering prices and calming market conditions. We will make increased production our primary objectives and we will seek to rationalize consumption. All this requires a major effort from both the people and the government. For our part, we will do all in our power. I am completely confident that the Egyptian people, with their love for their country and their patient endurance of hardships, will respond to us calmly and rationally so that we can overcome the tribulation and tackle the crisis.

[Bakri] What is your view on the subsidy for essential consumer goods and on the repeated statements that the government plans to cancel the subsidy?

[Sidqi] We are fully aware that there are groups that need the subsidy. So we will be keeping the matter in view. An important point I wish to stress here is that we are not against continuing subsidies but against subsidizing the undeserving. This requires rapid, considered action. We hope that everyone will understand the delicate situation and cooperate with us.

[Bakri] What point have the negotiations with the IMF reached, and what results have they produced so far?

[Sidqi] The dialogue with the IMF will continue. It is a continuation of a previous dialogue begun some time ago. We will be meeting shortly with an IMF mission to find out the latest developments.

[Bakri] Let us turn a little to the internal political issues. Egypt is going through a phase of political changes that can be characterized as historic.

Smiling, Dr Sidqi interrupted me to say: The history of peoples always abounds in changes. Egypt is a country with deep roots in history. Its history is rich in science, culture, and economy, as it is rich in the will for peace and in wars that have been often imposed on it. We must not forget that Egypt remains firm and absorbs all the changes.

[Bakri] What is your new cabinet's view of democracy's future in the country?

[Sidqi] I refer you to what I have just said. Democracy in Egypt is, as demonstrated by actual practice, an indivisible part of daily life. Democracy has become a part of the very fabric of society, and that is the source of Egypt's firmness. President Mubarak is eager for democracy, holds a constant and principled position toward it, and works ceaselessly to develop it.

[Bakri] But we witness heated battles between the government and the opposition, and this makes some people worry for democracy's fate.

[Sidqi] There is no cause for such concern. Political action between the opposition and the government and rivalry between parties are healthy phenomena. It is normal for opinions to differ and vary. This does not harm, but rather strengthens, the democratic experience.

[Bakri] That prompts me to ask about the future of dialogue between the new cabinet and the opposition.

[Sidqi] The opposition is a part of the country's democratic system. The paths and channels of dialogue between us and the opposition will remain open. We are prepared to listen to them and cooperate with them so that together we can promote Egypt, protect it from dangers, and enable it to surmount difficulties and obstacles. I wish to assert that my door will be open to the opposition and to opponents. I don't believe that there are sensitivities among Egyptians. We are a civilized people and we will not abandon our principles. Dialogue is one of our characteristics, our strong weapon that allows us to preserve our national unity. This is what is important. We should not fear political disagreements, regardless of how serious they become. Each of us sees Egypt's interest from a certain angle, and this is the case with all democrats throughout the world.

[Bakri] Your words imply that tolerance is a rule of democracy. But we find the special laws still in force.

[Sidqi] That is a question I cannot answer in detail. I am still forming the cabinet (the interview was conducted a few hours before the names of the new cabinet ministers were announced). All these issues need to be understood and discussed with the cabinet members, the national party, and the country's legislative agencies. Such issues need to be studied fully from all angles.

[Bakri] Regarding Arab issues, some people believe that your cabinet will focus its attention entirely on Egyptian internal issues at the expense of Arab issues.

[Sidqi] Everybody is entitled to believe what he wishes. What count are actions, not words. We are a part of the Arab nation.

This is something that needs neither confirmation nor reiteration. It is a historical fact of which all are aware. Egypt has sacrificed much for its Arabism, and it continues to uphold the pledge. Egypt's policy embodies a great degree of continuity and balance, even though Egyptian cabinets may change for internal reasons. Such change occurs in all civilized countries. When I say that Egypt continues to uphold the pledge, this means that it continues to maintain its Arab and human message. This is indisputably a settled matter as far as we are concerned.

[Bakri] What is your position on the question of peace in the area?

[Sidqi] Egypt's position on this issue is very clear. We have our principled policy, which President Mubarak has repeatedly declared, that is a part of our general Arab tendency. Moreover, our position on the Palestinian issue and the PLO is also clear and well known. Egypt adheres to the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and works to lay the foundations of a just and lasting peace in the area.

[Bakri] How do you, for example, assess the Iraq-Iran war?

[Sidqi] No rational person can support that war, which has been going on between two Islamic countries for more than 6 years. The war has drained a large part of Iraq's and Iran's resources, and a means must be found to end it peacefully. I wish to say that Egypt will never hesitate to do its duty to try to establish peace between Iraq and Iran. I also wish to stress that, as an Arab country, we support the position of Iraq, which calls for peace and defends the soil of the Arab Iraq. Our position is dictated by Egypt's pan-Arab affiliation. President Husni Mubarak has underlined this position repeatedly. I believe that support for Iraq's steadfastness and calls for peace are tantamount to support for peace itself.

[Bakri] In respect of Egypt's international position, meaning its view of international relations, what will your cabinet's position be?

[Sidqi] Egypt's foreign policy is very open. This openness extends to all countries, without exception, that deal with us on a basis of mutual respect. Our foreign policy is independent of international alignments, is as clear as possible, and is subject to no ambiguity.

## Prime Minister on Plans for Production, Land

*NC241459 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi has announced that future government plans will seek to reclaim approximatley 150,000 feddans annually to increase the area of cultivated land, achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural produce, provide a surplus for export, and reduce some Egyptian imports. The prime minister made these remarks in a speech at the opening of a conference on land improvement, development, and reclamation held at the Ministry of Agriculture today.

The prime minister noted the importance of adding the responsibility for land reclamation to the Agriculture Ministry. It was also important that more coordination be achieved in increasing projects for horizontal and vertical expansion to obtain a higher agricultural yield and a greater national revenue. The prime minister emphasized that increased production is the only way out of the current economic impasse.

The conference is scheduled to continue for 4 days. Several important issues will be discussed including water resources in Egypt and ways to preserve them, old and new problems linked to agricultural land, the government plan for land reclamation, and the implementation of modern irrigation systems.

## Sidqi: Government 'Eager' To Help Private Sector

*NC221341 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi has stated that the government is eager to support and encourage the private sector with all resources so it can participate in production with utmost effort and competence. He made this statement at the opening of an economic seminar on support for investment at NDP permanent headquarters today.

Sidqi promised investors in the private sector that he would resolve all problems facing them that limit their activity in the production process so it can embark with full strength on bolstering development requirements to achieve prosperity and progress in Egypt. He called on those at the seminar to prepare working papers and proposals for appropriate ministers to examine, take action on, and implement to serve the national interests. Dr Sidqi pointed out that the forthcoming 5-year development plan will require cooperation by the private sector for implementation.

NDP Secretary General Dr Yusuf Wali called for a review of the list of commodities and actions needed to solve all problems facing investors. He said the government is seeking to standardize legislation to serve investment and pointed out that the next 5-year plan will take into consideration the fact that 50 percent of the targetted investments will be financed by the private sector and the public sector to resolve the problems facing Egypt. The seminar was attended by a number of ministers and university professors.

## Seminar Issues Recommendations

*NC230559 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2100 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] The recommendations of the seminar on private investment in Egypt were issued this evening. The seminar was organized by the NDP economic committee and inaugurated by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi this morning. Included in the recommendations was a comprehensive proposal that, as a matter of priority the private sector should be encouraged to play an active role in the projects outlined in the next 5-year plan. Approximately 50 percent of investment in these projects is expected to come from the private sector.

The seminar recommended that new legislation be enacted authorizing the head of the taxation authority, or anyone acting

on his behalf, to temporarily suspend the procedures for the administrative sale of imported goods until disputes between the authority and the importers are settled and 10 percent of the total amount of levies in question is paid. The seminar also called for the establishment of a department of national resources, which would coordinate and lay down policies governing all types of investments and taxes, in order to increase state revenues.

The seminar also recommended the re-examination of the regulations for foreign currency exchange, in a bid to consolidate the balance of payments and ensure the flow of funds into the Egyptian market in order to promote investment and production. It was further proposed that efforts be made to encourage savings by Egyptians in Egypt and to invite Egyptians abroad to invest their money in their mother country and keep them informed of opportunities offered by the economic projects set up in Egypt.

### Badr Interviewed on Opposition, Anti-Drug Policy

*JN221246 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 19 Nov 86 p 11*

[Interview with Interior Minister Zaki Badr by correspondent Jalal al-Juwayli in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Ittihad*: Any Egyptian who observes the battle between you and the opposition parties cannot but wonder about what is really taking place in his country. The opposition claims you are shackling public and personal liberaties acknowledge by the Constitution. They also stress that you seek to stifle the opposition or to tarnish its leaders through files you compile on them or through legal suits you intend to file against them. They also claim you have forged the Consultative Council elections and that they will submit to the authorities facts and evidence of this forgery.

Badr: Let me first of all emphasize to you there is no civilized person who does not wish to live under the canopy of a democratic regime where he can exercise the freedom granted to him by the Constitution. We in Egypt, thank God, live under such a regime, support it, and try to develop it. The plurality of the parties confirms this. However, there are certain limits which cannot be exceeded and which are governed by laws and ethics. A thin line separates freedom from anarchy. There is a thin line separating the freedom of the individual and that of the society. Anyone who goes beyond these limits is a criminal and an evildoer who must be checked, whether it is a party, group, or individual.

I am not against the opposition as some claim, and there is no reason for me to be against it, but there are some who deviate from the law and ethics, from the general state of affairs in the country, and from patriotism and national affiliation. The law is applied against these. [Passage omitted]

*Al-Ittihad*: More than 50 officers are waiting to be tried on charges leveled against them by the public prosecutor of torturing those accused in the cases of the Islamic Jihad and others. Do you not believe that torturing anyone to obtain confessions conflicts with the most basic human rights? Do you not believe that security officials should be more civilized in their dealings with the accused, even if the latter belong to the most extremist types?

Badr: We all must know Egypt not only considers torture as a crime, but as a crime which is not subject to prescription. [Passage omitted] But if something takes place, has been investigated, and has been referred to the court, then the judiciary will have the final say, an honest opinion which we will respect.

*Al-Ittihad*: Do I understand from this that some transgressions have taken place?

Badr: Yes, this may be so.

*Al-Ittihad*: I should frankly tell you that the prevailing belief in Egypt is that the drug dealers were very happy upon your assumption of the post of interior minister, replacing Major General Ahmad Rushdi who was tough with them.

Badr: These rumors have been circulating since I assumed my responsibilities. These rumors said there had been a retreat in the campaign against drugs. Let them say what they wish. It suffices to say that from the first of March until the first of October this year, we have confiscated 5,900 kg of hashish, 38 kg of opium, 66 kg of heroin, 200,000 capsules of drugs, and 1 million cm [ as published] of the liquid (maxton forte), in addition to 40,000 poppy plants.

We seized these quantities in 5,518 drug operations and those accused in these cases total 6,328 and are currently facing trial. [Passage omitted] I can assure you that the next stage in the war against drugs will be a decisive one. [Passage omitted]

### Students Freed Over Minister's Objections

*NC241556 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] Asyut, 24 Nov (MENA) — The Supreme State Security Court in Asyut has ordered the release of 55 students belonging to Islamic groups at Asyut University.

A dissenting judge had freed the defendants at a hearing on 16 November, but the minister of interior objected on the basis of the emergency laws.

The presiding magistrate said that the court decided to accept the interior minister's reservations in principle, but not in practice, and ordered the release of the defendants. [passage omitted]

## London Weekly Interviews Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz

*PM241431 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 15 Nov 86 pp 8-13*

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by Fu'ad Matar in Baghdad; date not given]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted][Matar] I was in Amman last week, and I heard from the Jordanian officials a rather vague analysis of the [Gulf] war. After King Husayn's visit to Baghdad and after the cable he sent to President Saddam Husayn prior to his departure from Baghdad, I personally have noticed a radical change in the analysis, as the king's cable reads: Your heroic and steadfast stand, which you explained to us in detail, confirms our belief in Iraq's heroic ability to crush the aggressor and to achieve victory. To what extent do Arab officials appear to be familiar with the facts of the situation regarding the war? Has your tour and the tour of your comrade Sa'dun Shakir in the Gulf states been beneficial in this respect? Did you want to convey to the GCC summit certain things via the rulers of these countries individually? Aren't ordinary Arab citizens also entitled to listen to an explanation that might ease their concern about Iraq or is the matter restricted to the decisionmakers?

['Aziz] To be frank and precise in this respect I would say that a few months ago we were the target of a major campaign casting doubts on Iraq's ability to confront the Iranian threat,announced a few months ago with the proclamation that Iran was getting ready for the so-called "year of decision" and that it was mobilizing an astronomical number of people. This campaign was reflected in the Western press, intelligence agency reports, and political circles. Sometimes our Arab brothers are influenced by this to varying extents. In the face of this campaign we preferred to concentrate on actions, which is President Saddam Husayn's fundamental approach — concentrating on action and giving an explanation afterwards. This is because Arab experience over the decades has lent no credence to words. Words alone and explanationsalone are not enough. Rather we should prove in reality what we want to prove and then explain this to our brothers and the world. We achieved this after we prepared our program to confront the potential Iranian aggression, whose size was exaggerated by Iranian officials. In other words, we were ready for what President Saddam Husayn calls the "worst", after which explanations would be given. At our meeting with our brothers in the GCC states, we explained the situation as we saw it. King Husayn has kindly visited Iraq to see, as he always does, the situation for himself directly and through his brother and friend President Saddam Husayn. [King] Husayn did so and was completely satisfied, and I believe that our brothers and friends who care about Iraq are now satisfied and have confidence in our capacity to confront and crush any coming Iranian aggression, as King Husayn said in his message. [passage omitted]

[Matar] Had the raids on Iranian economic targets been carried out from the start, would the war have lasted as long? What is the Iraqi leadership's reason for hitting those targets — which include complexes on Kharq Island, the refineries, and some strategic industries, most of which supply the war — 5 years late? Was this because of international and regional considerations or was Iraq just waiting for planes and pilots to become available.?

['Aziz] This has been the subject of questions during recent months because of my frequent trips as foreign minister and my meetings with many foreigners. I have often been asked about this matter, and my answer briefly has been: Iran has been pursuing the war against us for 6 years. It has been using in this war all its political, military, human, and economic resources. It was our duty to face the Iranian threat in all its elements. This threat did not consist of one single element that we could hit, or provide what is necessary to face it and that's all. We had to face the threat with all its political, military, human, and economic elements. Iraq has proved its ability to stand fast on the political, military, and human levels and to inflict heavy losses on the enemy. Politically, Iran's stand has been defeated and it has been proved that Iraq's stand was right. Iraq won the support and respect of its brothers as well as the support of the world. On the purely military-technical level, this has been admitted by everybody. As for the Iranian human factor, which was called the Iranian human supremacy, we had to provide the necessary means to overcome it, and we have succeeded in that. The minister of information has announced today that the number of men and women Iraq has been able to train between the Al-Faw battles and the present was more than 670,000. [passage omitted]

The world now sees the situation as follows: After 6 years of war and of Iran's plan to exhaust it, Iraq has shown that it is capable, first, of standing fast on the land and preventing the Iranians from advancing and, second, of striking at them in depth and exhausting their economy. The result here is dramatic, not only in technical terms but also as an achievement in all fields throughout the 6 years of war. For this reason, it has drawn the world's attention. For this reason I also say this is the result of efforts over 6 years and not over a few weeks or months. [passage omitted]

[Matar] Does what Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of information and culture, announced today have any particular objective as far as the timing is concerned? Why at this particular stage, and is it partly to reassure the Iraqi people about the Iraqi situation? What your colleague Latif did not say is that Iraq cannot match Iran's ability to send men to the battlefield in such masses as Iran does. Is there any explanation for this?

['Aziz] The timing of this announcement is linked to the timing of the program. When the leadership had the complete data on the completion of the training program, an order was issued to the minister of information to announce that. If we talk about numbers, I can confidently say that the existing number of Iraqis at the front now exceeds that of the Iranian fighters on the other side. This is a crucial point.

[Matar] In terms of quality or quantity?

['Aziz] Quantity in addition to quality. The quality here is the quality of their training and weaponry. The number of Iraqis at the front now exceeds that of the Iranian fighters. We have overcome the Iranian population supremacy not only in terms of quality, but also in quantity.

This is the importance of what we have achieved over the past months. After the Al-Faw battle the Iranians were unable,

despite the noises they made, to mobilize more than 70,000 fighters, whereas we were able to mobilize several times that. They are now holding their weapons. Iran's numerical supremacy is a superficial one. In other words people compare the populations of Iraq and Iran, but no serious and accurate study has been made of the extent and degree of the Iranian regime's success in exploiting this supremacy. [passage omitted]

[Matar] What particular benefit has Iraq gained from its diplomatic move in 1986, which is coming to a close? Is there any intention to develop this move on the basis of achievements to be realized at the military level?. As the head of Iraqi diplomacy and one of the decisionmakers, do you see that a military settlement of the Iraq-Iran confrontation is still likely and possible?

['Aziz] One of our important conclusions, at the political and diplomatic level, is that we are once again concentrating on a comprehensive settlement of the conflict. In 1984 and 1985, Iran and other parties tried to deal with the war from partial aspects, once by raising the subject of shipping and another time by raising the question of civilian or residential targets, or other partial issues. During 1984 and 1985 we made great efforts to explain to those who view the war from these aspects that this approach was wrong. Some of them thought that tackling it in this manner might open the door to a comprehensive settlement of the conflict. We told them this was wrong. The Iranians use minor issues to justify continuing the war, and indeed to obtain for themselves the means to continue the war. Therefore we rejected and resisted that approach.

This year we were able to convince the world, especially the Security Council, that there is a need to concentrate on a comprehensive settlement and not on partial settlements. We succeeded in this with the issuing of Resolution 582 in February 1986, and then succeeded in confirming this resolution with a second one, number 588. Talk of ending the war is stronger now than it was a year or two ago. During the past 2 years the stress seemed to have been on minor issues. But the focus now is on a comrehensive settlement, and this is what we have experienced at the Harare summit, at the United Nations, and during our trips.

As for a military settlement — which is likely — what can be said is that Iraq never desired this war and sought to end it after it was forced upon it. Therefore at no time did Iraq resort to a military settlement. Iran was the one to insist on a military settlement in all its onslaughts on Iraq. Therefore we do not believe this conflict or dispute will be settled militarily. We advocate settling the conflict politically through negotiations which can lead to a comprehensive and just settlement. Iran is insisting on the use of military means, and the facts will prove as they have over 6 years that Iran is failing in this respect. When will this fact come to light and have its effect on the Iranian decision? In my view this is no longer far away. Also, the present situation indicates that if the Iranians had the minimum ability to admit the truth they would have done so, not only implicitly but also publicly. They would have admitted that their program for a military settlement has failed. [passage omitted]

[Matar] What, in your view, is the way to end the war with Iran?

['Aziz] First we must prove — and this is what we have done and are still trying to do — that the Iranian expansionist program is an impossible one. Without this the Iranian regime will not change its stand. The Iranian regime is, in my view, of an expansionist and aggressive nature, and if it does not, above all else, become convinced that its program is impossible and that continuing the war will lead it into an internal crisis with which it will be unable to cope, it will not abandon its expansionist and aggressive program. But on the other hand, the world has to make efforts and play its role so as to bring pressure to bear — with all political and material means — to reduce Iran's ability to continue the war and to hasten the time when this regime will reach that conclusion. This is what we are working for through diplomatic endeavors, and this is also what is being called for by our brothers and friends who are working with us to end the war. [passage omitted]

[Matar] Do the Arab stands match the gravity of the dangers facing Iraq? What is required of the Arab countries?

['Aziz] In this respect, we should view things relatively and,at the same time, be realistic with regard to understanding the reality of the Arab situation. As an Arab and patriotic citizen, my answer to your question would be as follows: No. From the standpoint of what is desirable, the Arab attitude toward what is happening in the Arab East does not at all match the gravity of the dangers. We would have hoped for the Arab stand to be stronger and clearer in all respects — politically, economically, militarily, and in the media. But in light of the present situation and from a relative viewpoint, we are satisfied with the Arab stand now more than at any time before. It is almost comprehensively clear that what is threatening Iraq is not a threat just to one country or one Arab regime, but a threat to the Arab world and to the Arab nation. What we now hear in Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Rabat, Tunis, and in Khartoum, as well as in most Arab capitals, was not as clearly heard in 1980, 1981, or 1982. This in itself is a vital development in the Arab stand, and translating it into action is a relative matter. As I already said, when we proceed from relativity, we feel satisfaction.

[Matar] Do you believe that the confrontation with Iran is expected to develop to the point that you might request the support of Arab forces? Are you likely to request this from all the Arab countries?

['Aziz] We have been through difficult circumstances during the military confrontation with Iran without reaching the point of officially or urgently requesting our brothers to participate in the battle, but we have reserved our right to do this like any Arab exposed to danger — not only in order to face an emergency situation but also as a right that has to be established. We still reserve this right. I am not a military man, but through my knowledge of the military balance I would say that, in practice, we are less in need of that participation than in the past.

[Matar] What will President Saddam Husayn take with him to the Islamic summit in Kuwait? Do you expect this summit to be of any significance, being as it is the first Arab-Islamic summit of this size to be held close to the battleground? In the same respect, I would like to point out that we journalists have to indulge in speculation in the absence of information and to resort

to recalling certain developments. Yesterday I was wondering whether Iran, which does not want an end to the war, will allow the first Arab-Islamic summit — which will be held close to the confrontation ground between Iraq and Iran — to be held, or whether it will try its utmost to do what it did to the nonaligned summit scheduled to be held in Baghdad, when Iran was able to stop it from meeting.

['Aziz] With regard to the first part of the question, I have no official answers at present and I prefer my answers to be official because we have not yet started preparing our file for the Islamic summit. We will start doing that in a few days' time, and then I would be able, after completing our file which we will take to Kuwait, to talk about what we want, what we will propose, and what we expect from the next Islamic summit. All I can say is that the Iraq-Iran war is a basic topic . [passage omitted]

Will Iran try to sabotage this summit? In fact I do not want to contribute in any way to the intimidation campaign which Iran has launched. I would leave this matter to those concerned, especially our Kuwaiti brothers. [passage omitted]

[Matar] In Tunis, the Arab League Council unanimously decided to hold an urgent Arab summit, but the summit has not been held, neither the extraordinary nor the routine. Why then do the foreign ministers adopt such decisions when the kings and heads of states do not abide by them?

['Aziz] To be precise, the Tunis meeting did not describe the summit which it called as extraordinary. My understanding of the resolution is that it called for a routine meeting. The foreign ministers did not act on their personal initiative. I, as a foreign minister, would not vote for a resolution of this sort unless I was confident that my president supported my stand or that my stand was the stand of my president, whom I represent at that meeting.

There is in fact a strong desire to hold the summit, but the problem we are facing is that the country that is supposed to host the routine summit wants this summit to be a success. As no one can guarantee this, the summit is being delayed in the hope that the elements of success will be secured. Therefore we delay the summit from time to time, in the hope that the party calling for it will be convinced that circumstances are suitable; but the circumstances are not yet suitable. [passage omitted]

In this respect Iraq's stand is clear and in favor of holding the summit annually, whether or not the requirements for success are available. We believe and President Saddam Husayn personally believes that the Arab leaders should meet every year, even if there is no schedule. It is, of course, preferred that there should be an agenda and good preparation, but even in the absence of these requirements President Saddam Husayn believes the summit should be held so we maintain the mechanism of common Arab action and continue at least the framework enabling the Arab leaders to meet and to reach the minimum of decisions. [passage omitted]

[Matar] Do you believe, Mr 'Aziz, that the war has outlived any surprises? Do you see, according to your analysis, that things are coming to an end, if we may say so, between those ruling Iran and those they convince to go to the battlefield? Can 1988 be the year of solution on the grounds that the possibilities of the war continuing are narrowing and that this is the beginning of the end? There is talk in Iran about internal conflicts. We would like to hear your assessment of these conflicts. Do you believe that Montazeri's position is somewhat similar to that of Anwar al-Sadat in relation to 'Abd al-Nasir?

['Aziz] The war still involves surprises. The surprises will be on the other side, in Iran not in Iraq. Iraq is satisfied with its stand and the Iraqi people are satisfied and the leadership is satisfied. We call for a just and honorable peace, and we have the will to defend our country and we have proved that we have the capability. What are the surprises then? There is no real possibility of a surprise on our side; surprises must happen on the other side for objective reasons — not because we wish them as enemies of Iran or as a party facing Iran, but because there are objective reasons and, therefore, we expect surprises in Iran.

The problem of the Iranian regime is that, because of its aggressive and expansionist nature, it went to the limit in the program of aggression and expansion, which can be seen in its continuing the war and to a large extent exhausting Iran's moral capabilities. While Iran has been exhausting these capabilities in an unreasonable and unstudied manner, it imagined that it would sometimes obtain a certain result. Therefore as time passes and the exhaustion process increases, the Iranian regime will reach the verge of bankruptcy without achieving that result. In my assessment the deterioration took place a long time ago and the signs of it are clearer now than they were a year or two ago, and they will be even clearer in the near future. As for the conflicts in Iran, they have two aspects: One aspect is not related to the war because the mullahs' regime — putting the war aside — is unable, after 7 years in power, to define its nature and its program. [passage omitted]

There are differences within the Iranian regime about anything that comes to the surface, from time to time, between the ministers and members of the Consultative Council and the mullahs in Qom and Tehran, as each of them talks in a language different from the other about these essential subjects and issues. Often Khomeyni, in particular, had to suppress these arguments and order them not to talk about anything but the war, which is being used as a cover for the regime's failure to deal with the essential problems. Khomeyni and the narrow-minded individuals in the Iranian regime used to imagine that their success in the war program would solve the big problem for them, but what they are facing now, and will face in the future, is the fact that they have not solved their problems and that the war has not provided them with the cover or the success,which they hoped to invest in to conceal those problems.

In my assessment, the question goes beyond that of Montazeri: What is he now, what does he represent, and how will he be when he takes over after Khomeyni's death? The question goes beyond that. The question is the dilemma of the religious regime. In my view, the religious program is an impossible one, regardless of the faith on which it is based, because the program of religious rule is impossible in this age. Moreover, the Iranian regime is involved in an adventure, thereby adding one objective impossibility to another objective impossibility, and thus putting itself in a dilemma from which it cannot escape except through the conflict

which Iran is witnessing at present, and will itness in the future. This is the natural result of the two dilemmas.

[Matar] Has the climate of relations between Iraq and France cleared, after the stances of your old friend Jacques Chirac were about to cloud them to some extent?

['Aziz] In fact, French-Iraqi relations have not been clouded since Mr Jacques Chirac came to office. Shortly after he came to office, I went to France on an official visit during which I held talks with President Mitterrand and with Mr Jacques Chirac and my colleague, the foreign minister, and with other officials. After these talks, I retuned satisfied and confident that the relations between ourselves and France are pursuing their objective course. [passage omitted]

We believe that, in the final analysis, the French attitude will remain constant, not only toward Iraq, but also toward all the Arabs because France's interests lie in maintaining good relations with them. [passage omitted]

[Matar] Are you satisfied with the development of U.S.-Iraqi relations? Do you see a change in the U.S. stand toward a better understanding of Iraq's situation?

['Aziz] The U.S. stand should be accurately classified geopolitically. The U.S. stance on the war is not bad. In other words, the United States advocates international benefits and, for its part, calls for an end to the war. It points out Iran's responsibility for the continuation of the war. This stand is realistic and good and we welcome it.

On the other hand, we disagree with the U.S. stand on the situation in the region and the Arab-Zionist conflict. Has the United States taken any effective steps to end the war? I would say no. This was what I said during my visits to the United States,during my talks with officials, and my meeting with the press. The United States so far has not made effective efforts, in the real sense of the word, to end the war. But it has taken a stand which, as I said, is not bad as a minimum. It is a stand that satisfies us.

[Matar] We note with great pride the brilliant performance and strength of the Iraqi Air Force, but at the same time we have some apprehensions. We wonder: Will Israel, which could not tolerate Iraq's nuclear ambition and attacked the Tammuz reactor, tolerate the existence of an Arab Air Force with the efficiency of the Iraqi Air Force, which has proved and is still proving its vital importance, and the development of whose combat capability could be a turning point in the strategic balance?

['Aziz] In my assessment, the Zionist leaders would feel concern even when a child graduates from an elementary school in Mauritania, and would be even more worried when he graduates from university and if he learned physics, mathematics, and engineering. The Zionists would worry if any Arab progress is achieved in any domain, and this includes the advancement of the Iraqi Air Force. Will they plot against us? They now plot by various means, foremost of which is their armament cooperation with Iran. It would seem that there is a contradiction between the Israeli and the Iranian stands as it appears on the surface, but in reality there is an objective alliance between them. There is Israeli support for Iran, which in itself is aimed against Iraq as a whole, with its air and naval forces, its political will, and its economic resources. We expect this plotting, and every Arab has to expect it wherever he succeeds. Our brothers in the rich countries,who are taking big strides on the road to scientific, cultural, and industrial progress, should also be warned against the Israeli plotting which fears the setting up of a plant in Saudi Arabia, as well as the graduation of a student in Mauritania.

[Matar] We have noticed over the war years that President Saddam Husayn has repeatedly referred to the "modern state." His most recent reference was a few days ago when, during a long meeting with officials, he made fundamental statements about the modern state. This is an opportunity to find out from you exactly what the president means by the term the modern state, and to what extent the war has affected his ambitions in this regard?

['Aziz] I believe that the president's view, in this respect, is quite clear, and he has expressed it in his statements and his writings ever since the 1970s. Since independence was achieved, the main challenge we have been facing in Iraq, in the Arab world, and in the Third World is the challenge of technology and advancement; that is, establishing a society that can produce the culture, knowledge, and material wealth enabling it to live in independence, dignity, and prosperity. This is the central objective that can only be achieved by modernization. We have to develop culture, education, communications, agriculture, and all aspects of life so we can raise our standards to those of the advanced countries, which are able to live and provide for themselves the resources of living and independence together. This is the president's thinking and program.

Has the war delayed this program? I would confidently say no, because, although the war has reduced the financial resources allocated for that program, on the other hand, it has broadened our experiences and capabilities as human beings, as a leadership, and as state institutions. What were we forced to do as a result of the fall in the financial resources that we invest in the program, and as a result of the manpower shortage caused because hundreds of thousands are engaged in the battle? We were forced to use our financial and human resourses in a more effective way than we did before the war. This is what we were able or compelled to do, out of the necessity which, as the saying goes, is the mother of invention. This is a very important experience whose impact is now being felt in Iraqi society, because it has never stopped progressing during the war, and it will be felt even more so after the war, when financial investment increases and when the number of investors in the modernization and development program also increases.

## U.S. Aid to Iran Will Not Affect 'Superiority'

*JN241736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1632 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that the U.S. and Israeli military aid to the Iranian regime will not affect Iraqi military superiority, particularly regarding the Air Force.

Answering questions posed by a number of National Assembly members during an Assembly session here today, 'Aziz said: We do not feel nervous about this aid. He pointed out this issue shows the Tehran rulers' bankruptcy and false slogans. He added the U.S. arms deal with Iran was carried out in coordination with the Zionist entity, which does not want to see Iraq achieve victory over Iran.

Tariq 'Aziz also said the leaders of the Zionist entity know very well that the Iranian enemy, to whom they have been extending aid since the beginning of the war, has not achieved its goals. Concluding his statement, 'Aziz pointed to Iraq's diplomatic success in gaining the support of world public opinion and the support of international circles in favor of the Iraqi people in their just battle against the Iranian regime.

## UN Informed of Attacks on Civilian Targets

*JN241902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] United Nations, Nov (INA) — Iraq today informed the UN Security Council of new Iranian aggressions against purely civilian targets inside Iraq. In a message submitted by its UN permanent representative, 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq said that the city of Basra and the Al-Qurnah District received treacherous shelling by long-range Iranian artillery.

The message, which was delivered to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and distributed to Security Council memebrs, says the Iranian shelling martyred 12 civilians, including 1 child, and wounded 47 others, including 8 women and 7 children. The message also says the Iranian shelling destroyed 2 houses and damaged 18 houses, a hospital, and 23 cars, including 5 ambulances.

## Air Force Attacks Iranian Airbase, Arms Depot

*JN241853 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Nov (INA) — At 1615 (91315 GMT] today Iraqi warplanes launched two destructive air raids on the military airbase at Kermanshah and on the arms depots in the Montazeri garrison.

In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman stated in Baghdad tonight that the attacking Iraqi planes destroyed their targets in the airbase and in the garrison and returned safely to base.

An Iraqi military communique issued in Baghdad earlier today announced that Iraqi warplanes attacked a petrochemical complex and Hawk surface-to-air missiles in Bandar-e Khomeyni and a liquid gas production plant in Bandar Mashahr.

## Armed Forces Command Issues Battle Report

*JN241751 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Communique No 2,455 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave and loyal fighters continue to inflict further losses on the enemy. The following is a roundup of the activities for last night and today:

1. The planes of our heroic Air Force today carried out 165 combat missions against enemy forces on the battlefronts and on enemy economic and military installations. All our aircraft then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. A brave unit of the II Army Corps launched a raid on enemy positions in the central sector. Our valiant men destroyed three infantry positions, killed or wounded several enemy personnel, and returned safely to base protected by God.

In the same sector, one of our units destroyed an armored personnel carrier and killed all its occupants.

3. Our heroic forces in the VII Army Corps sector continued to deal punishing blows with artillery, tanks, and otehr weapons at the enemy units facing them, inflicting further losses on them.

4. Our force killed one enemy soldier and destroyed two infantry positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. This morning, an enemy aircraft violated our airspace headed for residential areas in the Nineveh Governorate. The incident martyred two civilian citizens, wounded eight other citizens, and damaged eight homes.

The aggressor clique also shelled residential areas in the heroic city of Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy bombardment martyred 10 civilian citizens, including 2 women and 1 child, and wounded 24 civilian citizens, including 7 women and 4 children. The enemy bombardment also set 1 house ablaze and damaged 10 other houses, 1 residential building, 1 watchtower, and 14 civilian cars.

The enemy bombardment also resulted in the destruction of two houses in the Mandali District, two houses in the Al-Qurnah District, five houses in the Halabjah District, and one house in the hamlet of (Shirawan). Four civilian citizens were wounded in the hamlet of Khurmal.

Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and a speedy recovery to our wounded , God willing. "The tyrants will know what vicissitudes they will face." [Koranic verse]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 Novemebr 1986

### King, Chief of Staff Receive U.S. Congressmen

*JN241725 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Nadwah Palace today the U.S. House of Representatives delegation, headed by Mr Roy Dyson,which includes some members of the Military Affairs Committee. His majesty emphasized to the delegation Jordan's firm stand on the Palestinian issue and on the need to find a permanent and just solution for this issue through an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned in addition to the permanent UN Security Council members. His majesty presented Jordan's views, which are identical to the Arab views, on the U.S. arms supplies to Iran, affirming Jordan's support for Iraq in its just war with Iran.

The meeting was attended by Prince 'Abdallah, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the minister of court, and commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Earlier, Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Talib met with the U.S. delegation at the Armed Forces Command. Discussions centered on issues of interest to the Jordanian Armed Forces. The chief of staff explained to the delegation members the military situation in the region and the basic principles of Jordan's military policy.

The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador and the U.S. military attache in Jordan.

### Al-Rifa'i Receives Delegations

*JN241358 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning British Defense Secretary George Younger in the presence of Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; and the British ambassador in Amman.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i also received a U.S. congressional delegation led by Congressman Roy Dyson in his office this morning. The U.S. ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

### UK Minister Departs

*JN241654 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] British Defense Secretary George Younger and his delegation left Amman today after a 3-day official visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of senior officials.

He was seen off by Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the Armed Forces inspector general, the chief of staff's assistant for administration, the commander of the Air Force, the British ambassador in Amman, and a number of British Embassy staffers.

### Information Minister Receives USSR Delegation

*JN231715 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic*
*1450 GMT 23 nov 86*

[Text] Amman, 23 Nov (PETRA) — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has spoken about Jordan's efforts to find a just, comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem through an international conference attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned in the conflict. During a meeting with a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries currently visiting Jordan, the minister praised the USSR's support for Arab causes and the good relations between Jordan and the USSR, whose foundations were laid down by King Husayn and the Soviet leadership.

The minister emphasized Jordan's firm position which re- jects unilateral solutions, as stressed by King Husayn more than once, and urges implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as well as Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in June 1967. He said Arab solidarity, which Jordan seeks to achieve, is the only road leading to a unified Arab position so Arabs may deal with the challenges which face them.

Al-Khatib said Israel works to Judaize occupied Arab land through displacing their rightful owners. Jordan, he added, was making every effort to rescue the occupied Arab territories and help the people stay on their land through economic development programs, indicating Jordan has devised a plan to develope the West Bank within the framework of a comprehenisve development plan.

(Yuriy Parshev), head of the USSR delegation, praised bilateral relations and said the USSR's foreign policy gives importance to peace causes in the world, particularly in areas where hotbeds of tension exist, such as the Middle East. He also reaffirmed that the USSR's stands are identical with those of Jordan with respect to ideas on world peace. He also voiced the satisfaction of members of the Union of Soviet Societies with the developed USSR-Jordanian relations in all fields, added that delegation members are happy to visit Jordan, and praised the progress Jordan is experiencing in all fields.

### PETRA Director Meets CSSR Charge d'Affaires

*JN241842 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic*
*1435 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Amman, 24 Nov (PETRA) — 'Ali al-Safadi, director-general of the *Jordan News Agency*, today met with CSSR Charge d'Affaires (Emile Voroski). They explored ways to increase cooperation between PETRA and CTK in the exchange of news services and wire pictures as provided by a news cooperation agreement between the two news agencies signed in 1984.

### Planning Minister Meets Turkish Industry Minister

*JN241909 Amman Television Service in Arabic*
*1800 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] During his meeting with Turkish Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral today, Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an

reviewed the main outlines of the 5-year development plan, the occupied territories development program, and their priority development projects.

The two sides also discussed ways to bolster and enhance bilateral relations to increase the existing cooperation between Jordan and Turkey. Aral hailed the kingdom's development and lauded the Jordanian industries and their export capacities. Attending the meeting were the Turkish ambassador in Amman, the delegation accompanying the guest minister, and a number of directors of the Planning Ministry departments.

### 'Akif al-Fayiz, Delegation Leave for Paris

*JN241407 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union, left for Paris this morning heading a Jordanian parliamentary delegation on an official visit to France at the invitation of the French National Assembly president. The visit is scheduled to last several days.

Al-Fayiz has told a petra correspondent that he will hold talks with French National Assembly President Jacque Chaban-Delmas, the French external relations minister, and the chairman of the Jordanian-French Friendship Society. He will also meet with a number of French parliamentarians and senior officials. He added that the talks to be held by the delegation with the French officials will center on relations between the two countries in various areas in general and parliamentary relations in particular, as well as current international issues, the latest developments in the Middle East, and Jordan's efforts to find a comprehensive, just solution in the region through convening an international conference to be attended by the five Security Council permanent members and the concerned parties.

The delegation will attend the opening ceremonies of the Jordanian arts exhibition which will take place under the partronage of Queen Nur in the French capital tomorrow. The delegation will also visit a number of industrial and economic projects there.

### Dudin Discusses West Bank Development Plan

*JN250833 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0500 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Amman — Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin has said that Jordan's relationship with the occupied Arab territories did not stop in 1967, adding that Jordan's support for the kinfolk has continued since then.

During the open meeting that was held by the American University of Beirut Graduates' Club at the Jordan Intercontinental hotel he said: The occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip development program is designed to link the East Bank's economy with that of the West Bank and to enable the kinfolk to develop their capabilities so that they can hold fast to their land. He then referred to the basic features of the development plan and its goals. He pointed out that all the Arab summits, particularly the 1978 Baghdad summit, called for maintaining open bridges between the East and West Banks. He added that what Jordan is currently doing is what the resolutions of these summits called for through Arab unanimity.

### Details of Gaza Plan

*JN232046 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1900 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] Amman — Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin has said the development program for the occupied territories includes allocating a sume of approximately 77 million Jordanian dinars for several development and services projects for the Gaza Strip.

In a statement to the *Jordanian News Agency*, Dudin noted that these projects include providing hospitals and clincis with modern medical equipment in addition to building new hospitals. The program also includes building three integrated medical complexes in the Gaza Strip, setting up a central laboratory, and building a hospital for daily treatment. The Minister said the program also includes expanding the Al-Ahli Arab hospital in the Strip and building a new center for the Society of the Friends of the Blind.

In the field of industries and processing industries, the minister said the plan for the Gaza Strip includes building a factory for citrus juice and its derivatives, a factory for tire retreading, a factory for medicines and medinal preparations, a plastics factory, and a battery factory. The program also includes supplying Gaza Strip municipalities with vehicles for general health services in addition to building a port with a platform for anchoring large cargo ships and completing a port to anchor ships and fishing boats, as well as a project to protect the Strip's coast from erosion.

Regarding the Rafah region, the program includes building a central water reservoir and setting up a network to dispose of rain water in the refugee camps.

Regarding education, the minister said the program includes adding new classrooms to the Strip's schools, building a vocational training center to meet the Strip's needs, and building an agricultural training and guidance center.

The minister pointed out the program includes preparaing an integrated regional organization plan for the Gaza Strip as a development region which will be supported by economic, social, housing, population, and environmental field survey studies. It also includes preparing structural organization designs for cities and villages. The Gaza Strip will also benefit from several projects intermingled with the West Bank development program.

### AL-RA'Y Cites Cases of Lack of U.S. Credibility

*JN241237 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic*
*24 Nov 86 p 26*

[Article by "the political editor" entitled: "On U.S. Credibility: The Most Harm Befalls Those Surrounding the Liar — Chinese Proverb"]

[Text]"Credibility" has never been a characteristic of U.S. policy in this region; neither now in the case of the arms sales to Iran nor at any time before, since the meeting between King 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud and U.S. President Roosevelt on board a destroyer in the early 40's until the most recent statement made by a U.S. envoy to an Arab official this week.

So that this short article may not be construed as an attempt to dig into old books, we will pause only at the most significant cases of "lack of credibility" displayed by U.S. policy against its Arab friends.

After the 1967 war, the U.S. president affirmed in writing to King Husayn that the Arab states' approval of Lord Caradaon's draft resolution in the Security Council would make him guarantee the implementation of this draft, which was later passed as Resolution 242, within 6 months. Some 20 years have passed since this "credibility"!

The United States had once considered Israeli settlements as "an illegitimate act." It then descended one step and considered them as "an obstacle to peace efforts." Later, it went all the way down by not making any reference to them. Yet all this time Washington was financing the building of these settlements by grants as a guarantee for the U.S. "credibility"!

The United States approved the Security Council resolution on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces that invaded Lebanon in 1982. It later transpired that the United States had paid $400 million in affirmation of its "credibility"!

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter decided to form the American "Rapid Deployment Forces" in order to guarantee the security of the Gulf states and to protect the freedom of shipping in that area. Last week, Iranian aircraft attacked a peaceful vessel in the Gulf with TOW missiles, which the current U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave to the Tehran government out of commitment to U.S. "credibility"!

The U.S. Administration had made a written commitment to the Arab Gulf states, not to supply arms or spare parts to Tehran to "avoid an expansion of the war." Yet throughout the past 5 years Washington approved the shipment of U.S. arms from Tel Aviv and Eruope to Iran in affirmation of its "credibility" to maintain peace in this vital area!

In Camp David, Washington pledged to Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat to serve as a partner in the resolution of the Middle East crisis. It continued to use this type of "credibility" with him until he fell into the trap of the open-door policy, which led to a government crisis in Egypt and to his downfall. After all, U.S. friendship with Van Thiu, the Shah of Iran, Marcos, Duvalier, and Somoza was no more than a type of "credibility"!

Those who knew U.S. credibility kept it in doubt and remained hostile to it, therefore avoiding a catastrophe.

### Al-Jumayyil Receives Swedish Defense Minister

*NC251134 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Swedish Defense Minister Roine Carlsson in B'abda Palace at 1100 today. The Swedish official arrived in Beirut from Damascus. After he completes his talks in Beirut, it is expected that Carlsson will inspect the UN troops in south Lebanon.

### Phalangist Leader Sa'adah Meets With Al-Jumayyil

*NC241204 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 24 Nov 86*
*8*

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah, accompanied by Phalangist Political Bureau Member Alfred Madi, briefed President Amin al-Jumayyil this morning on the resolutions of the Phalangist Party's 18th Congress, which ended yesterday. On leaving B'abda Palace, Dr Sa'adah said the following:

[Begin recording] [Sa'adah] It is only natural that we would visit the president to brief him on the political resolutions adopted by the Phalangist Party in its latest congress, prior to our travel abroad with Comrade Alfred Madi. We plan to visit some [Lebanese] communities abroad. We may then stop in France, after which we will proceed to the United States and Australia. During this morning's meeting, we informed the president of our itinerary and of the current situation. We then exchanged views with him.

[Correspondent] When will you start your tour?

[Sa'adah] We will depart Lebanon tonight by sea, as we cannot leave by land.

[Correspondent] How do you view the ongoing consultations on the resumption of dialogue and on means of resolving what seem to be incurable issues?

[Sa'adah] We support the dialogue. We have called for the resumption of dialogue on every occasion. The latest of these calls is to be found in the resolutions of the party's congress, in which we appealed to everyone to resume dialogue and to pay no attention to formalities when the country's interest is [words indistinct]. [end recording]

### Departs For France, U.S.

*NC250735 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah left Beirut last night for the French capital. He is beginning a tour of several cities in the United States, Canada, and Australia to participate in celebrations marking the party's 50th anniversary. [passage omitted]

### Karami Warns Against 'Dangers' of Camps War

*NC241626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following the weekly meeting of the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee on 24 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] We reviewed current events, particularly those in and around Sidon. The camps war has become a specter haunting the minds of all Lebanese. Therefore, we must warn against the dangers that this always tense and volatile situation could entail. [passage omitted]

We do not approve of what is going on and reject any spread outside the camps. We feel the same way about the belief that the road to Jerusalem runs through Sidon or Maghdushah. In fact, the opposite might be true. Events in Sidon, Maghdushah, and the surrounding areas could prove to be the road from Tel Aviv to Lebanon. I doubt that anyone accepts that, either.

On the other hand, we also reject any harassment of or attack on the camps. [passage omitted]

### Chamber Speaker Notes PLO 'War' Against Nation

*NC241521 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has made the following statement on the fighting around Sidon: We are seeing a real Palestinian war against Lebanon and its people, with the goal of finding an alternative homeland for the Palestinians. The Palestinian people would suffer another defeat if the suspect Palestinian commands were to win their war against the Lebanese. Their first loss took place when they were expelled from their country and dispersed. The second came when they were used to implement Israel's scheme to create an alternative homeland for them at the expense of Lebanon and its people.

However, the Palestinians must realize that in the eyes of the Lebanese, land means a great deal; it is worth dying for. [passage omitted]

### Ulema Meet in Iranian Embassy; Issue Resolution

*LD250230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Ayatollah Jannati, member of the Council of Guardians, who was visiting Lebanon at the head of a delegation to take part in the ceremonies during Unity Week on behalf of the office of Grand Ayatollah Montazeri and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Beirut this morning for Damascus. According to an IRNA report, last night he took part in a meeting at the Iranian Embassy in Beirut with the participation of a number of Shi'i and Sunni ulema and leaders of Islamic groups in Lebanon, including Hizballah in Lebanon; the Union of Muslim Ulema; Mojahedin-e Islam movement; and the Islamic Unification Movement.

After discussing the problems of the Muslims of Lebanon and the conspiracies of world arrogance in creating disunity among them, the participants in the meeting issued a resolution in which they emphasized the importance of the ulema in guiding the Muslims, the need for preventing internal clashes, neutralzing the conspiracies of world arrogance and the Zionist regime of Israel.

In this resolution, while emphasizing the need for maintaining Islamic unity and trying to realize this unity, the participants emphasized their complete support for Muslim forces against the Zionist regime of Israel, toward the liberation of Jerusalem and other Islamic lands. Sunni and Shi'i ulema and representatives of Islamic groups and movements in Lebanon and Palestine called for the implementation of divine rules in all the differences among the Muslims, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his successor the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri.

### UNRWA Suspends Work After Nov 21 Kidnappings

*AU242128 Paris AFP in English 2113 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Vienna, Nov 24 (AFP) — The U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) said Monday it was suspending its work in Lebanon on behalf of Palestinian refugees following the kidnapping of several of its employees.

Three UNRWA employees were kidnapped on Friday while they were transporting medicine and flour for refugees in southern Lebanon.

One of the employees and the driver of the lorry were later released but the goods destined for refugees had not been recovered, the statement said.

It added that UNRWA offices had been damaged in bombardments over the past 24 hours of the Palestinian refugee camp of Burj al- Barajinah in Beirut.

### Amal Issues Statement on 'Punishing' PNSF

*NC242043 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] The Amal Movement issued the following statement this evening:

The lid has been lifted to reveal that 'Arafat and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], who have disagreed on whether or not to fight Israel, are now in agreement about fighting those Lebanese who are resisting Israel and the surrender plans in Lebanon and the region. Silence on this fact is tantamount to participation in the plot.

In view of these developments, we address our struggling and oppressed people and tell them that as long as we are in the right, we are not afraid to go to our death, or have death come for us. We did not remain silent when the sanctity of the south was violated by Israel and the sanctity of Beirut was violated by the Phalangist regime. Nor will we now remain silent about Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] conspiracy to turn the south into a bargaining counter in his dealings with Israel and the United States, or to use it to practice blackmail in internal Lebanese politics with a view to striking at Islamic and national rights.

Abu 'Ammar's alliance with Amin al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Forces has become known. However, we wish to remind him of what happened in August 1983 when he betrayed the Beirut uprising. The 6 February uprising turned things upside down and thwarted his attempt at domination.

Therefore, we stress to our masses that, despite the Palestinians' treachery last night and their infiltration into Maghdushah, our fighters have regained the initiative and have expelled the remnants of the mercenaries from the southern and eastern parts of the town. Our men are continuing their advance to retake the whole town, pledging to all, especially our people in the oppressed city of Sidon — the capital of the resistance and the gateway to the south, control of which 'Arafat is seeking to usurp — that we will punish the aggressors. This is because the road to Jerusalem is reached by raising the rifle of the faithful national resistance, not by seeking to destroy it. "And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes they will undergo!" [Koranic verse]

### Amal, PNSF Members, 'Arafat Comment on Camps War

*NC241541 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] According to an AFP report this afternoon, between 300 and 500 Palestinian fighters from all factions took part in the occupation of Maghdushah. The agency noted that about 100 people on both sides were either killed or wounded during the attack on the town. It added that the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] admitted the loss of 6 men and the wounding of 39 others. For its part, Amal suffered 50 casualties, including both dead and injured. The Palestinians took 20 Amal gunmen prisoner and seized 20 military vehicles.

Fighting is still going on along the Zighdraya and Harat Sayda combat lines, and reports indicate that Tallat al-Sayyidah on the northern approach to Maghdushah has fallen to the Palestinians.

An Amal official has explained that the PNSF'S compaign against Maghdushah and the surrounding areas proves that its dispute with Yasir 'Arafat is merely over a division of labor.

Amal member Haytham Jumu'ah has declared: The Palestinians struck Maghdushah while talks were taking place to settle the camps issue. Their spread outside the camps will not allow the Palestinians to reach Jerusalem but will, according to him, enable Tel Aviv to get to the south, Sidon, and Tyre.

PNSF spokesman Khalid 'Abd al-Majid has asserted that any cease-fire hinges on an end to Amal's siege of Al-Rashidiyah in Tyre. He stated that the PNSF would evacuate the positions it occupied last night if the siege were lifted.

In Riyadh, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed his belief that the purpose of the camps war in Lebanon is to establish a Shi'ite enclave in the south at the Palestinians' expense.

Prime Minsiter Rashid Karami has voiced his opposition to any expansion outside the camps, as this will open the road from Tel Aviv to Lebanon, and not vice versa. Karami also rejected the idea of attacking the camps or tightening the noose around them.

### Amal Launches Maghdushah Counteroffensive

*NC250725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0706 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] At around 0600 today, Amal Movement fighters launched a counteroffensive against positions occupied by Palestinians in Maghdushah yesterday. Grinding battles raged involving the use of various types of weapons. The fighting is currently taking place in and around the southern approaches to Maghdushah. Explosions can be heard clearly in Sidon and neighboring areas.

According to the latest security report, fierce fighting is still raging in and around Maghdushah.

In another development, Israeli gunboats were spotted cruising off the coast between Al-Awwali and Al-Zahrani last night.

### Claims Maghdushah 'Liberated'

*NC250822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0808 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] The Amal Movement command in the south has declared that the township of Maghdushah has been completely liberated and is now under Amal control. According to the command declaration, the remnants of the pro-'Arafat onslaught have beendefeated. Fighting is now raging at the approaches to Darb al-Sim and on the road to Zighdraya. Amal forces are currently purging certain pockets of gunmen, who are leaving behind vehicles and a large number of dead.

### Palestinians Deny Amal Claim

*NC251236 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Reports on fighting in Maghdushah remain contradictory. A short while ago a Palestinain source denied claims by the Amal Movement that it had regained control of Maghdushah in a counteroffensive that started at 0400.

The undisputed fact is that fighting still rages on the city's streets as well as on the Zighdraya-Darb al-Sim combat line. These clashes were especially tense at 0700 today on the outskirts of Maghdushah, particularly on the 'Anqun-Al-Ta'mir line. Grads, mortars, and 106mm guns were being used. [passage omitted]

Security sources said today that yesterday's fighting in Maghdushah left 90 people dead. Their bodies remained on city streets until this morning.

### UNIFIL French Contingent Redeployment 'Ruled Out'

*NC250919 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] French military sources told the Voice of Lebanon they rule out the possibility that the French contingent of UNIFIL might be redeployed. These sources noted that the French contingent would remain in its three positions in Jwayya and Al-Naqurah. The sources said the French contingent would carry out a routine rotation process early next month to replace the French paratroopers currently in Lebanon. This process will result in a reduction which will only affect 100 soldiers of the original 600-man force. In other words, the French contingent will keep a 500-man battalion in UNIFIL during its next term. [passage omitted]

### Libya's Jallud Arrives, Met by Khaddam

*JN241711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1615 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the command of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Damascus this evening. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Tawfiq Slaihah, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; Abd al-Qadir (al-Urfali), charge d'affaires at the Libyan People's Bureau in Damascus; and bureau staff.

#### Meets Al-Asad

*LD251436 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1330 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] A lengthy meeting took place in Damascus this morning between President Hafiz al-Asad and Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and members of his delegation. Discussions during the meeting, which was also attended by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, concerned relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to support their joint struggle against the plots of imperialism, Zionism, and racism and their designs to liquidate the Arab cause.

A closed meeting lasting more than an hour was also held between President al-Asad and Jallud in the presence of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. [passage omitted]

### SFRY's Vakic Departs After 3-Day Visit

*JN241733 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1215 GMT 24 No v86*

[Text] Ilija Vakic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and head of the SFRY side to the Syrian-SFRY Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, stressed the importance of the talks he held in Damascus with the prime minister and other officials within the framework of bilateral cooperation in various economic, scientific, technical, and development spheres.

Vakic and his delegation left Damascus this morning for Belgrade following a 3-day visit to Syria. Agreement was reached to hold the next round of meetings of the Syrian-SFRY committee in Belgrade in 1987.

### CSSR Party Delegation Concludes 9-Day Visit

*JN241821 Damascus SANA in Arabic*
*1347 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Damascus, 24 Nov (SANA) — A CSSR communist party delegation led by Comrade Pezlar, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, left Damascus today following a 9-day visit to Syria. During its stay here, the Czechoslovak delegation conferred with state and party officials on party relations and ties between the two friendly countries and ways to bolster them.

### Construction Minister Meets USSR Official

*JN241528 Damascus SANA in Arabic*
*1345 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Damascus, 24 Nov (SANA) — Minister of Construction Riyad Baghdadi Received Tamara Glavak, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and her delegation here today. Discussions during the meeting dealt with cooperation in vocational training between the two friendly countries.

### L'HUMANITE Interviews Khaddam

*PM241214 Paris L'HUMANITE in French*
*21 Nov 86 p 15*

[Interview with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by Francoise Germain-Robin in Damascus on 20 November]

[Text] [Germain-Robin] Sir, you will understand it if I start by asking you about the French hostages. There have been rumors and false reports, which have been cruel for the families, but no solution seems to be in sight. What do you think are the obstacles to their release, and can Syria do anything to try and remove those obstacles?

[Khaddam] This is a painful question. You know that we have made and are continuing to make efforts to secure the release of all the hostages. I would like to remind you that we have had some success in securing the release of some hostages in the past. We think we can continue. It is true that attempts are being made to confuse the issue, and statements are being made to complicate matters. But,in any event, we are going to continue our efforts to achieve a favorable solution.

[Germain-Robin] Syria is again being accused specifically and directly of encouraging terrorism in the West Berlin trial in which a member of the Hindawi family is implicated, as was the case in London. What do you think of this new affair? Is it another example of "machinations" and do you have information to suggest that this is the case?

[Khaddam] Before answering your question, I would like to say that I too wonder what is the reason for this campaign against Syria by the United States, Israel, and Western circles which have close ties with U.S. policy? Quite simply, what I am saying is that Syria is a small country. Despite that, this small country has succeeded in building a strong and developed state which plays a major role in the politics of this important region of the world.

For instance, it has succeeded in curbing the advance of U.S. policy in the region and thwarting Israel's expansionist plans. It is a factor of national and progressive development in our region, and this is a fact on which the Arab masses base their struggle against aggression, injustice, and exploitation.

Our country has acquired great respect in international circles. That is why it was necessary to take action to curb Syria's efforts in the region and to undermine its international image. The United States and its allies in the region failed to launch a wave

of terrorism in Syria: You know that Syria has suffered numerous terrorist actions which have led to the massacre of hundreds of its citizens. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon failed to deal a harsh blow to Syrian military strength and to liquidate it. After that failure they resorted to whipping up world public opinion to tarnish Syria's image, hoping to force it to its knees and remove it as an obstacle to U.S. policy in the region.

Syria does not practice terrorism and does not help terrorism. If the United States was really opposed to terrorism, it would agree to cooperate with Syria to define the line which separates a liberation struggle from terrorism. If it had wanted to expose terrorism, it would not have resorted to the London farce and the use of a family known for its collusion with Israel. I defy anybody to produce material or quasi material evidence. The statements made by the accused are not Syria's concern. You know that the second Hindawi has categorically denied that Syria has any link with him and he added that he had made that allegation under torture. Just suppose that Olof Palme's murderer had accused Mrs Thatcher of inciting him to commit that crime, or had accused a U.S. official, would Britain and the United States be condemned on the word of a defendant in a court? I would like to state once again that we have never been involved in such actions. In addition,reports have shown that the Hindawi brothers' father was sentenced to death in Jordan for collaboration with Israel. This highlights the composition of this family and its relations with those who instigated these actions.

[Germain-Robin] You said recently that relations with France were excellent. Is this still the case despite the French Government's solidarity with London?

[Khaddam] Relations with the French Government and with France are good. We appreciated the French rejection of the accusations made by the United States, Britain, and Israel. The main reason for this is that the French Government is convinced of Syria's innocence. Cooperation between the two countries' security services convinced the French Government that such accusations were unfounded. We have had great respect and esteem for French policy since General de Gaulle's independent stance against Israel's aggression policy. It goes without saying that any European country which follows an independent policy commands great respect in our country.

Why did the French Government express solidarity with the measures adopted in London? We understand that the aim was to enable Britain to save face and to safeguard Europe's unity. We also know how strong the pressure is from the United States and Britain.

## Cabinet Discusses 'Unnecessary Consumption'

*JN241851 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm chaired a Cabinet meeting at 1100 today. The cabinet discussed how to achieve a better balance between production and consumption by finding ways to increase production in various fields and by rationalization of consumption, particularly unnecessary consumption and consumption of nob-basic goods.

The Cabinet also discussed defining the general bases for rationalizing expenditures and realizing a better ratio of revenues to expenditures in accordance with the speech by President Hafiz al-Asad to the conference of the working class. A ministerial committee has been formed to define these bases. Later, each ministry, department, and institution, guided by these bases, will draw up a plan to realize a better ratio of revenues to expenditures in accordance with the nature of the work and tasks of such ministries, departments, and institutions.

Also within the same context, the Cabinet discussed the bill for a value-added tax on consumer expenditures on luxury goods. The Cabinet will continue its discussion fo the value-added tax bill in another meeting.

## Speaker al-Zu'bi Receives PNC's Al-Fahum

*JN231241 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] In Damascus, People's Assembly speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received PNC speaker Khalid al-Fahum this morning. During the meeting, talks revolved around some current issues in the Arab region, particularly in the Palestinian arena. Al-Fahum expressed pride in Syria's great efforts under President Hafiz al-Asad to support the pan-Arab issues and to confront the imperialist and Zionist challenges and pressures against the Arab nation. He explained that the British Government's severance of diplomatic relations with Syria was an aggressive part of these pressures. In this regard, Al-Fahum highly valued Syria's brave stand in confronting this aggressive step and its accompanying rancorous media onslaught against the Arab nation and its liberation movements.

### Peres Claims No Policy on Arms Sales to Iran

*TA241526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1300 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has said Israel does not have a policy in principle on the issue of arms sales to Iran. He noted that Israel does not delude itself by thinking it has the power to determine the outcome of the war between Iran and Iraq. The foreign minister also said that we should not be influenced by the lies that are endlessly spread about Israel. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that the foreign minister made these remarks to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee but refused to provide details. He noted that he would submit a report to a subcomittee.

### Eban on Arms Sale

*TA242122 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*1500 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Interview with Knesset Member Abba Eban, head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, by Dan Shilon in the Jerusalem Knesset studio — live]

[Excerpt][passage omitted][Shilon] Without leaking anything of what you might have heard on the Iranian issue, could you tell us, in brief, whether Israel has run into complications here?

[Eban] Thus far I have told you about the constitutional aspect of whether sensitive matters should be discussed with my committee, and I have been completely satisfied on this score. Nevertheless, since committee and other Knesset members address themselves to the issue itself — whether or not it is desirable, wise, or necessary to sell arms to Iran — I share the view of those who oppose this. No fiercer or more terrible enemy than Khomeyni's regime has emerged for the Jewish people and for civilization in general in this modern age. In no way am I praising Iraq, but I would view it as a disaster if Khomeyni's regime scores such a victory as to take over Islam entirely. If all of Islam were Khomeyni's, rather than Al-Sadat's, Mubarak's, and Husayn's, it would not be easy to survive in this region. I am astounded to hear that anybody can consider the possibility that we might wish this regime strengthened. However, the same argument is raging in the United States as well, with President Reagan holding one opinion while Shultz holds another.

### Shamir: 'Good Ties' With U.S. Will Continue

*TA251207 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*1145 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says he believes the good ties prevailing between Israel and the United States will continue despite various reports on the arms deals with Iran. Shamir made these remarks on a visit to the town of Bet She'an. They were reported by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz.

### PM's Office Denies Suspension of U.S. Cooperation

*TA250717 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English*
*25 Nov 86 p 2*

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office yesterday asserted that Israeli diplomats in Washington "have felt no change whatsoever in America's attitude to Israel and its problems" in the wake of the Iranian arms shipments affair.

The statement was issued in response to a report in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post* that the affair may lead to the suspension of American cooperation with Israel on a range of military and political projects.

Avi Pazner, the prime minister's media adviser, described the report as "nonsense." He said that the subject was not discussed at a meeting yesterday between Prime Minister Shamir and U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering.

Whatever criticism is voiced on Capitol Hill is not directed at Israel, Pazner said. Israel's role in the arms sales to Iran is seen there as "help to a friend (the U.S.) in need."

### Ceaucescu Reported Mediating Navigator's Release

*TA250825 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew*
*25 Nov 86 p 1*

[Report by Shefi Gabay]

[Text] An official Israeli delegation that recently visited the Romanian capital asked President Ceaucescu to mediate in the release of the Israeli navigator being held captive by the Shi'ite Amal movement, as well as other missing Israelis who are apparently being held by Syrians or pro-Syrian Palestinian terrorists. This is reported in the Beirut weekly *Al-Usbu' al-'Arabi*.

'Akif Haydar, the head of Amal's Political Bureau, recently confirmed that negotiations were being conducted with Israel via a third party on the conditions for the release of the navigator whose plane was downed several weeks ago during the Israeli bombing of Palestinian terrorists in Sidon.

The weekly claims that Ceaucescu has already begun "feeling the pulse" in Damascus, Beirut, and Israel.

According to the weekly, Ceaucescu has succeeded in obtaining a promise from Amal that the navigator will be released in exchange for the release of Lebanese and Palestinians imprisoned in the security zone and in Israel, but that no answer has yet been received from the Syrians and the Palestinians regarding the missing people.

The weekly reveals that Israeli prisoners are being held by Arabs and by Palestinian factions.

### Shamir, Herzog Discuss Far East Trip

*TA241523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has stated that the criticisms levelled against President Herzog's tour in the Far East and Oceania are groundless. He added that people did not comprehend the importance of the tour, which yielded great benefits to Israel, and that he regretted the pettiness they had displayed.

Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro reports that Mr Shamir made these remarks after a conversation he had with the president during which he heard details of the tour. The prime minister noted that the trip was a great operation, the fruits of which we will enjoy for a long time to come. He said that in some countries Israel's flag was raised for the first time and that the trip had made possible information activities concerning Israel's position in the Middle East. Moreover, political and economic possibilities have opened up in the wake of the trip as well.

### Shamir Receives Message From Philippine's Aquino

*TA242111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] The prime minister this evening received a message from Philippine President Corazon Aquino in which she congratulates him on his appointment as prime minister. She also expresses the hope for strengthened Israeli-Philippine ties and wishes peace and success to the Israeli people.

### Beilin on Peace Process, Relations With USSR

*TA240757 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Nov 86 p 4*

[Report on interview with Dr Yosi Beilin, political director general of the Foreign Ministry, by Benny Morris; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Yosi Beilin appears to be speaking from knowledge when he says that he doesn't believe there will be any objections in the cabinet to an international forum "so long as it does not constitute an alternative to direct Israeli-Arab negotiations."

Beilin, the former cabinet secretary who was installed after the rotation as de facto deputy foreign minister (with the title of "political director general"), says that he is "speaking carefully" when he says that such an international peace conference "is acceptable to the whole government." He expects that the efforts to launch such a conference will be resumed "soon."

"I am not among those who believe that the peace process has taken a vacation. There are some situations that cannot be frozen," says Beilin, who is a leader of the Labour Party's left-wing Mashov Circle.

Beilin points to last week's international conference on aid to the West Bank as "an additional sign that King Husayn wants pacific relations" with Israel. "Husayn may explain away funds for the West Bank as founded on a desire to 'ease the suffering of the oppressed population.' But it demonstrates his renewed interest in the West Bank — and the Gaza Strip — and in a general pacification."

Beilin also believes that there is at least a tacit Israeli cabinet consensus behind allowing Husayn to move back into the West Bank and shunt aside the PLO.

On the basis of these two "common denominators" — Labour-Likud agreement to go to an international conference, and agreement to a major Jordanian role in the territories — Israel can move towards a resumption of the peace process.

Beilin also noted Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's recent public emphasis on the "achievements" of his September summit with former prime minister Peres in Alexandria. Beilin expects Egypt to now play the "leading" role, in getting the peace process rolling again, but he concedes that there are no signs of an imminent Jordanian-Palestinian move towards entering negotiations.

Regarding the Soviet Union, Beilin believes the Kremlin is engaged "in a deep reassessment of its policies towards the West, including Israel and the Soviet Jewish issue. Changes in Russia, however, take a long time. But the process is beginning, there are too many signs (of change) to ignore it. But no change is likely to occur (in Soviet-Israeli relations) apart from progress in Soviet-U.S. relations. There is no possibility of an improvement of Soviet-Israeli relations. Historically speaking, Soviet-U.S. detente and rapprochement were advantageous to Israel."

For Israel, says Beilin, the most important element in developing Israeli-Soviet relations is the solution of the problem of Soviet Jewry. Beilin adds that "Israeli firmness about having Israeli-Soviet diplomatic relations as a condition for allowing Moscow into the Middle East peace process, can contribute to getting these diplomatic relations." [passage omitted]

### Lavi Maiden Flight Postponed Until January

*TA211121 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Nov 86 p 3*

[Report by military correspondent Avi Bnayahu]

[Excerpt] The Lavi prototype's maiden flight has been postponed again. Originally scheduled for 18 December, it seems the Lavi will remain grounded until at least the first half of January. Although Israel Aircraft Industries would have preferred to hold the flight in December, even before the United States submits its proposals for alternatives to the Lavi, preparations and the necessary tests have not yet been completed, and the maiden flight will have to be delayed. [passage omitted]

### Air Force Commander on Force Operability

*TA250709 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0600 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Air Force Commander 'Amos Lapidot says if required to do so, the Israeli Air Force will be able to successfully carry out additional attacks such as the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq. Budget cuts have not harmed such professional ability, Lapidot said, adding that the Air Force can strike at terrorists at any range, even farther away than Tunis. These remarks were made during a party marking the publication of a new book on the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The book, *Tamuz* [Hebrew name for the reactor]*Up in Flames*, was written by journalist Shlomo Naqdimon. Following are some of the Air Force commander's remarks:

[Begin Lapidot recording] The Air Force has the ability it had 5 years ago, at the time of the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Furthermore, our ability grows with time. We have the ability and are capable of carrying out such an operation, should it become necessary in the future. We are simply more experienced today than in the past. [end recording]

### Nuclear Research Centers Seek External Financing

*TA242105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1705 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] The monthly *Tekhnologyot [Technologies]* today published a comprehensive investigative article on the subject of the budgetary difficulties being experienced by Israel's nuclear reactors. Meron Tzur gives us the details:

The Nuclear Research Centers in Dimona and Nahal Soreq have in recent years been trying to propose agreements and joint ventures to commercial investors in Israel and abroad in order to put to use the know-how and technology developed at Israel's two nuclear reactors. The reason for this is the budgetary distress which is making the centers' regular activities difficult to carry out. Among other things, the proposals include research and development contracts, and technological advice and assistance services. Thus, for example, the Nuclear Research Center in Dimona is proposing commercial cooperation in the reprocessing [beshihzur hafaqat] of uranium as a by-product [totzar levay] of phosphoric acid. Another area is nuclear electronics. For this purpose, a company by the name of Rotem Industries was established which advertises to investors in Israel and abroad that it is responsible for the commercial application of fruits of the research and development conducted at the Nuclear Research Center. Among other things, the company offers lasers, crystal-growing processes [gidul gevishim], plasma chemistry, nuclear electronic equipment and control systems, and more. However, an industrial plant which was set up in the Negev by the Nuclear Research Center, in cooperation with the Koor Concern, for the use of nuclear know-how was closed down due to the lack of marketing ability. The Nahal Soreq nuclear reactor also has an industrial company called Yesod that sells nuclear know-how to Israeli and foreign investors.

In an Atomic Energy Commission letter, dated 22 October 1986, Director General David Peleg confirms that external financing, by elements outside the government system, aids in achieving the goals of research rather than harms them. This financing helps maintain vital centers of know-how. Budgetary distress prevents full use of these centers and may also harm their professional level. The commission's director also adds that using the reactors know-how for the state's economy is a motivating factor for the researchers, and general experience has indicated that this does not cause brain drain. We believe, he writes, that balance is maintained between activity which is financed by the state's budget and activity financed by commercial bodies, and there is no fear of pressures by private investors.

An Atomic Energy Commission source this evening confirmed the accuracy of the above data but did not elaborate on the scope of sales of Israeli nuclear know-how to both Israel and foreign elements.

### 2 Groups Seek To Meet With PLO Officials

*TA220930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*
*0900 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Two groups of leftists activists are again holding contacts with the intention of meeting with PLO representatives. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that no places or dates have been set for the meetings, and at this point they are at the stage of talking through mediators. One of the groups showing interest in the meetings is the Oriental Front [dovish group of Israeli Jews of oriental origin.]

### Shamir, Herzog, Knesset Speaker Condemn Riots

*TA241845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1600 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] President Hayim Herzog has condemned the riots, incitement, and flaring tempers in Jerusalem. He said that such deeds cause enormous damage to the capital's status and image.

Speaking to our correspondent Moshe Nusbaum the president condemned the despicable murder of Eliyahu 'Amadi and sent condolences to his family.

The president also called on Jerusalem's Jewish and Arab residents to unite to uproot the manifestations of violence, fanaticism, and agitation. President Herzog also expressed his deep appreciation for Mayor Teddy Kollek's attitude.

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel demands that the police put an end to the phenomenon of offenses against Arabs in Jerusalem, saying that it reminds him of offenses against Jews in Arab countries. He said this at the opening of the Knesset session.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed regret over the incidents in Jerusalem, saying they harm the prestige of Jerusalem and Israel.

The tourism minister noted that the recent incidents in Jerusalem have substantially hurt the city's tourism.

Meanwhile, the Knesset Internal Affairs Committee has cancelled the tour scheduled for tomorrow in East Jerusalem.

**Arab Funeral Turns Into Demonstration**
*TA241122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1000 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] The funeral procession for the late Anwar Nusaybah [chairman of East Jerusalem Electricity Corporation who died 22 November] in Jerusalem's Old City served as an Arab nationalist demonstration. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that nationalist and religious Muslim youths competed in chanting radical slogans. Cries denouncing Zionism, Israel, and the occupation could be heard. When Nusbayah's body was brought to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, religious Muslim youths tried to calm tempers and, in some cases, even ordered the disturbers away. Following prayers, Anwar Nusaybah will be buried in the Muslim cemetery, not far from the Temple Mount.

**Press Editorials on Recent Violence in Jerusalem**
*TA240727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0430 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Davar* writes that the daily life of united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel cannot be dictated by either Arab terrorists or Jews who are actually serving their purposes. There is a limit to our tolerance and we have reached it. An orderly life for all the residents of Jerusalem should not only be their vital and essential interest but is also a political and national interest for all of Israel. Those who disrupt daily life must be punished, whether their motives are political or criminal, whether they are Arabs or Jews, whether they are individuals or groups, whether they are religious or secular. The law applies equally to all of them and those who take the law into their own hands should be dealt with by the incumbent authorities that rule us.

*Ha'aretz* says that the State of Israel does not need acts of vengeance by either individuals or groups. It is strong enough to defend the lives of its Jewish citizens and it must extend its protection to its Arab citizens as well. The government should make it absolutely clear that the IDF, the Israeli Police, and the Border Police are not there to defend the provocative habits of Jews who think they can sneer at the Arab residents of Jerusalem, relying on the strength of the official security forces, which let them believe they can afford to behave that way.

*Hatzafe* writes that as long as calm is not restored in Jerusalem one should refrain from making inflammatory statements. Everything must be done to restore tranquility to all sectors of the city and to secure orderly relations between Jews and Arabs. Only later should one go into the details which have emerged in the police investigations, if they are true, and punish those responsible for the disturbances. Unfortunately, things have been turned upside down since the murder of the yeshiva student. Rather than take efficient measures to secure the well-being of Jews in the Old City and worshippers going to the Western Wall, the main effort centers on putting the blame on the Jews. This is not the way to restore calm or secure the well-being of the Jews.

*'Al Hamishmar* says that life in Jerusalem might become hell not only for the Arabs but for the Jews as well. Instead of a united and integral capital, we will have a nightmare of thirst for blood and vengeance from both sides of the fence. Indeed, a fence of hostility and hatred has been erected in our capital in the last 2 weeks. Responsibility for this lies entirely with the government, which failed to deal firmly with the violators of the law and the instigators.

*The Jerusalem Post* says that those who scream "Death to the Arabs!" are not really after the execution of Arab murderers. Their grief over the murder of a fellow Jew is also an excuse to declare open season on the Arabs in Jerusalem. They want the Arabs out, and they are not disturbed by the signal warning from vendetta-ridden Lebanon or of blood-soaked Belfast. However, sane Israelis — including those in the government — should be

## ALGERIA

### PDRY President Arrives for Working Visit

*LD241500 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, arrived in Algeria this morning on a friendly working visit. He was welcomed at the Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general and president, and a number of FLN Political Bureau members and members of the diplomatic corps.

#### Makes Statement on Arrival

*LD242015 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas has been in Algiers since this morning on a friendly working visit. The head of state of Democratic Yemen was met by President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a written statement given to the national press on his arrival, President al-'Attas said he would discuss with President Chadli Bendjedid bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab world. On the international level, the talks will particularly center on Arab solidarity in the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle. He added that in this context we will discuss the threats that hamper the progress of Arab liberation movements and the importance of the Palestinian revolution in recovering its unity under the leadership of the PLO and its need to preserve its anti-imperialist and anti-Israeli line of action.

In conclusion he said: We are confident that this visit will strengthen the links, which are already firm, that exist between the two countries, and that it will have positive effects for the good of our aims and the interests of the Arab nation.

#### Bendjedid Opens Talks

*LD242030 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] This afternoon at the Presidency, the political talks between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, and President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, commenced. The talks began with a private meeting between the two presidents. The talks then expanded to include the members of the two delegations. It has been learned that the talks included a review of the existing bilateral relations and the means to bolster them, current Arab issues, and international issues of mutual interest.

Participating in these talks, from the Algerian side, were: Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Larbi Belkheir, member of the Central Committee and director of the Bureau of the Presidency; Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the Central Committee and minister of finance; Mohamed Nabi, alternate member of the Central Committee and minister of social protection; Mohamed Larbi Ould Khelifa, Algerian ambassador to Aden; and Mohamed Salem, head of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Participating in these talks from the Yemeni side were: Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Muhammad Ahmad Salman, member of the Central Committee and minister of installations and housing; Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar Rashid, minister of labor and civil service; Yasin Ahmad Salih, head of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Qasim Askar Jubran, ambassador at the Foreign Ministry.

Preliminary talks took place today at noon at Villa Djenane El Mithak with the attendance of the members of both delegations.

### Bendjedid Chairs FLN Political Bureau Meeting

*LD232306 Algiers APS in English 1453 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] Algiers, 23 Nov (APS) — The FLN Party Political Bureau met Sunday here under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, FLN Party secretary general.

The Political Bureau expressed satisfaction about the results obtained by the party in the implementation of orientations and decisions of the 5th congress and the Central Committee. The Political Bureau set the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Central Committee which will be held on 28 December. In the frame of the regular assessment of the implementation of Presidential Directive 47, the Political Bureau expressed satisfaction about the progress made mainly in the field of coordination, rationalization of management, promotion of national production and productivity gains.

The Political Bureau once again underlined the necessity of self-reliance.

In addition, the Political Bureau heard (?reports) and international problems. In this context, it heard a communication on visits of President Chadli Bendjedid to Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. It expressed satisfaction about the results of these visits aimed at deepening relations of friendship, respect and esteem of Algeria with these Latin American peoples and states. It underlined the importance of these visits as a great contribution in the promotion of relations between Algeria and these countries and the intensification of their action at the international level in favor of causes of peace and progress and the collective enterprise of the Nonaligned Movement and developing countries.

Moreover, the Political Bureau hailed the internatonal consensus on Western Sahara during the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.Concerning the 86th session of the Arab League Council, it reaffirmed Algeria's conviction in the necessity of the holding of an Arab summit.

Finally, the Political Bureau, expressed satisfaction about the evolution of the world oil market.

### Foreign Minister Ibrahimi Receives Saudi Minister

*LD231557 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] Algiers 23 Nov (SPA) — Hisham Nazir, minister of planning and acting minister of oil and mineral resources, had a meeting with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi this morning at the Algerian Foreign Ministry.

The meeting was attended by Saudi Ambassador to Algeria Muhamamd Hasan Faqi and Algerian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Abdelkrim Gharib.

After the meeting, Hisham Nazir, minister of planning and acting minister of oil and mineral resources, told SPA that they reviewed relations between the two countries at the political and economic levels, particularly current cooperation between the two countries. They also dealt with the results of the meetings of the Saudi-Algerian joint commission and current contacts between the Arab states regarding the present situation in the Arab world.

### Bendjedid Meets With Nazir

*LD240241 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid today received Hisham Nazir, minister of planning and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources. The meeting was attended by Algerian Finance Minister Abdelaziz Khellef; Saudi Ambassador to Algeria Muhammad Hasan Taqi; and Algerian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Abdelkrim Gharib.

The minister of planning and acting minister of petroleum told SPA after the meeting that he conveyed to his excellency the Algerian president greetings from his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, servant of the two holy harams. He stressed the desire of the servant of the two holy harams for the completion of the work of the Saudi-Algerian joint commission and the discussion of topics on its agenda for the welfare of the two sisterly countries. He said: His excellency the Algerian president asked me to convey an oral message to his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, servant of the two holy harams, concerning the current Arab and international situation.

### Nazir Signs Protocols, Departs

*LD240242 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Excerpts] Today at Dar al-Mithak the Algerian-Saudi joint committee concluded its work by signing the minutes of its work and an agreement on economic, cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation. The two documents were signed by brother Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of finance, on behalf of the Algerian side; and Hisham Muhyi al-Din Nazir, the Saudi minister of planning and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources, on behalf of the Saudi side. [passage omitted]

The Saudi minister and the accompanying delegation left Algeria. They were seen off by Brother Abdelaziz Khellef. [passage omitted]

### Bendjedid Receives Burkina Faso Minister

*LD241513 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general and president of the Republic, this morning received at his presidential office Henri Zongo, member of the Political Bureau, member of the National Revolutionary Council, and minister of economic promotion of Burkina Faso, who conveyed a message from Captain Thomas Sankara, National Revolutionary Council chairman and president of Burkina Faso.

The meeting was attended by Larbi Balkhair, FLN Central Committee member and chief of the Presidential Bureau, and the ambassadors of both countries.

## LIBYA

### Iran Minister, Jallud on Conflict With Iraq

*LD241640 Tehran IRNA in English 1622 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Nov. 24, IRNA — Visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam met and conferred here Sunday with member of Libya's leadership council 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

At the meeting, the Iranian official said that the Islamic Republic believes the world has accepted the inevitability of Saddam Husayn's defeat in the Iraqi-imposed war. All countries are now revising their policies concerning Iran, on the basis of this fact," Sheykh ol-Eslam added.

In response the Libyan official said the U.S. sought to portray the Iraqi-imposed war as one between Arabs and Persians, but he noted, the war, in reality is between the Islamic revolution and reactionism. "Libya continues to stand beside the Islamic revolution of Iran for this very reason," he said, adding that the fall of the fascist regime of Iraq will strike a strong blow on the U.S. and reactionary regimes. "For this reason," Jallud said, "Libya would like to see the removal from power of the Baghdad government, at the earliest."

The Libyan official said that the U.S. and reactionary regimes are frightened of the growing strength of Islam and Muslim forces in the region.

### Shaykh ol-Eslam Leaves Tripoli

*LD241832 Tripoli JANA in English 1744 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 24, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Iranian assistant foreign minister, Mr. Hoseyn Shaykh ol-Eslam,

has left Tripoli this morning after concluding his visit to Great al-Jamahiriyah.

### Paper Points to U.S. 'Defeat' in Libya Relations

*LD242340 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 24, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The *Green March* weekly out today in an article entitled Defeats After Defeats has exposed the continuous defeats suffered by the U.S. Administration in particular regarding its relations with Great al-Jamahiriyah.

The stupid Americans believe that the government in Libya can be toppled through a military action and that its people will be subjugated by making it starve.

This is a traditional evaluation believed by imperialist governments. And tht is why the U.S. Government keeps conducting its military manoeuvres everywhere to terrorise the peoples worldwide.

The Americans, the paper continues, used to be our friends when they were robbing us of our resources and using our land for their military forces. This is the friendship of the U.S. Therefore the U.S. has had no friends. For example King Husayn is not a friend of the U.S. Nor is he its ally. He simply is a U.S. official in the same way as Al-Sanussi was a British official.

America was given a blow not only today but since its 3 military bases were evacuated from Libya and ever since it has not stopped its animosity, for it has lost its position in Libya politically, militarily and economically. The Americans' preoccupation is now concentrated on how to keep off the revolutionary instigation because Al-Jamahiriyah represents now an ideological opponent which is very strong. In fact it is stronger than the U.S. military might.

The Americans have reaped nothing from their aggression against Libya except failure and defeat. Moreover the people's liberation war has been proved to be correct in that the Americans have been defeated in Lebanon, Vietnam and in Great al-Jamahiriyah.

The U.S. has also failed economically in imposing economic sanctions against Great al-Jamahiriyah.

It has also suffered defeat politically because of the worldwide support to the people of Al-Jamahiriyah.

Last, but not least, the U.S. has been defeated at the U.N. General Assembly when the majority of the world community voted in favour of a resolution sponsored by progressive states condemning the U.S. aggression against Great al-Jamahiriyah.

This has proved the correctness of our orientations and the justice of our cause.

The paper stresses that this new blow to the U.S. represents also another blow to the U.S. allies including the Zionists, the crusade waging Europeans and spiteful reactionaries whose terrorism has been exposed all over the world.

The paper also asks whether the Americans have learnt this lesson because U.S. officials and experts have failed to understand that there is in Libya a people's progressive, international and pan-Arab revolution.

The paper concludes this new defeat incurred on the Americans will not be the last. Its capitalist state together with its monopolist firms are bound to be liquidated.

### JANA Editor on Mubarak-King Husayn Statements

*LD232058 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] Both the head of the Egyptian regime and the shame of Jordan [King Husayn] have started to weep over the black fate that awaits the rabid dog of Israel [Reagan] who is now about to collapse.

In a press statement today, kneeling Husni [Mubarak] expressed his sorrow for the state which Israel's rabid dog has reached. At the same news conference, the shame of Jordan expressed his concern for the fate of the dog. The kneeling one pointed out that the deteriorating situation in which Israel's rabid dog lives exposes the friends of the United States to danger.

JANA's Arab affairs editor writes of these statements: These statements are clear weeping and not pretense, because the hirelings fear nothing more than the exposure of their master to danger, because this exposes them in their turn to extinction. Israel's rabid dog is now facing an overwhelming danger. What is more, the observers stress that he is just about to collapse. The repeated scandals which he has created and is daily creating place him in a position worse than that of Nixon, the man who created the Watergate scandal.

The editor points out that the kneeling one's plea to Israel's rabid dog to change his position to save himself will benefit neither the rabid dog nor the kneeling one. There is nothing for the rabid dog other than dismissal, and this is the fate awaiting him.

### Czechoslovak Cultural Week Opens in Tripoli

*LD251101 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Nov (TASS) — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture yesterday evening opened the Czechoslovak Cultural Week, which is being held at the Scouts Theater in Tripoli.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Czechoslovak deputy minister of culture, Vladimir Cerevka, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and members of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions, and large numbers of the Czechoslovak community in the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Libyan secretary delivered a speech in which he said that the holding of the Czechoslovak Cultural Week in the Great Jamahiriyah is an affirmation of the statement that permanent relations exist only between peoples and is a consolidation of the permanent historic relations between the Libyan Arab and Czechoslovak peoples.

He said that the Czechoslovak Cultural Week, coming as it does following the overwhelming defeat of U.S. imperialism and the failure of its barbaric aggression on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, affirms the slogan we have raised following the aggression: We will fight, sing, and defy. This is the slogan we are implementing today.

He praised the development of relations between the Arabs and Czechoslovakia which was begun by the late leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, supported and materialized by the brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture, in the name of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture, expressed best wishes for the success of this cultural week, affirming that the Libyan Arab people fully believe that permanent relations are those that exist among peoples and not between governments.

The Czechoslovak deputy minister of culture, Vladimir Cerevka, also spoke. He affirmed that the Czechoslovak people follow with great interest the giant cultural achievements and gains made by the Great 1 September Revolution for the Libyan Arab people in various spheres of life. He added: We stand by you in one trench against world imperialism and its plots against the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples.

Then the Czechoslovak ambassador spoke. He gave a brief history of the military entertainment group taking part in the cultural week and the performances they have put on which depict the heroic epics of the Czechoslovak people against imperialism.

The cultural week then was opened with revues, folk dancing, and film shows about the popular welcome the brother leader received during his visit to Czechoslovakia, with shots of the projects and achievements of the Czechoslovak people.

## MAURITANIA

### Ould Taya Receives PRC Friendship Official

*LD240517 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2300 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] This morning Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation] and head of state, received Hou Tong, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Peoples, who is currently visiting our country.

After the meeting, which was attended by Mohamed Khatri Ould Sigan, chairman of the Mauritanian-Chinese Friendship Society, the Chinese official stated that he discussed with the head of state the existing excellent bilateral relations and the means to bolster them. Hou Tong expressed his admiration for the Mauritanian people and for the great achievements accomplished under difficult circumstances.

## MOROCCO

### Jordanian Crown Prince Arrives for Visit

*LD241410 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1300 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Excerpts] Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal arrived in Morocco at noon today. He was welcomed at Sale Airport by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Ahmed Osman, Finance Minister Mohamed Berrada, Minister of Public Health Taieb Becheikh, Rabat and Sale Governor Omar Benshamsi, and others.

About the purpose of this visit, the Jordanian crown prince said in a statement to the press at the airport:

[Begin Talal recording] I thank the media very much for giving me another opportunity to speak in so short a time, as I was on a visit to Morocco less than 2 months ago. This is an opportunity for me to meet once again with His Majesty King Hassan. This visit is undoubtedly a valuable opportuity for me to acquaint myself anew with his majesty's views vis-a-vis the current situation, particularly since the Arab and Islamic regions are proceeding toward a summit-level plenary meeting. I have great hope in this meeting as I will be able to submit some of my ideas regarding recent development in our region. I will visit the town of Marrakech where I will witness the celebrations being held on the occasion of the season of Arab architecture. [end recording] [passage omitted]

An honor guard of the auxiliary forces was peresent at the airport.

### Meets King Hassan in Rabat

*JN250914 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2100 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Marrakech — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan arrived in Marrakech this evening to attend a ceremony there tonight for the presentation of the Agha Khan awards for Islamic architecture. His highness the Moroccan crown price and his highness the Agha Khan will participate in the ceremony.

On arriving at Marrakech airport, his highness was received by his highness the Moroccan crown prince, the prime minister, a number of ministers, and the Marrakech governor.

His Highness Prince Hasan expressed to journalists his profound happiness at taking part in this important occasion. His highness stopped over in the Moroccan capital, Rabat, at noon today en route to Marrakech. He met with His Majesty King Hassan II

of Morocco and conveyed to him the greetings of his brother His Majesty King Husayn.

## SUDAN

### Al-Mahdi Interviewed on PLO, Debts, Southern Issue

*JN241104 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 24 Nov 86 p 17*

[Interview with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by correspondent Caroline Faraj in Khartoum — date not given]

[Text] *Sawt al-Sha'b*: Where does Sudan now stand following the upheaval?
Al-Mahdi: Sudan is currently building democracy on the domestic front based on the idea of social and religious balance so that all may feel they have equal rights. On the foreign level, Sudan establishes its relations on the regional level on the basis of good-neighborliness with all neighbor countries and on the international level on the basis of nonalignment. Sudan also seeks to entrench its Islamic, Arab, and African affiliations since its geographic location qualifies it to reconcile among these three so that no contradiction may emerge among them on the international level or in the economic and political spheres.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: How do you describe the current Arab state of affairs:
Al-Mahdi: I can say that the current Arab state of affairs is deteriorating.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: What is Sudan's stand toward the political solution of the Palestinian cause?
Al-Mahdi: We in Sudan believe that the sound framework is the convocation of an international conference for a discussion of hot issues in the world, such as the Middle East crisis.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: Sudanese-Egyptian relations are not as traditional as they used to be. There are differences in viewpoints on the nature of these relations. What is the sound concept for this cooperation between the two countries?
Al-Mahdi: In our opinion, the sound concept, in accordance with which Sudan will abide, is that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are special relations in view of the close relationship they have had in contemporary history, not to mention the basic relations in terms of religion, language, and culture. All these characteristics make this relationship a special one. During Numayri's era, these special relations were employed against the people's interests and to the benefit of the regime only. That's why following the revolution, the people's stand was that these relations must be reformulated to serve the interests of the two peoples, and this is what we are currently undertaking.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: What new developments are there with respect to the issue of handing Numayri over for trial in Sudan?
Al-Mahdi: There is nothing new in this respect.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: It was recently said that Sudan intends to host the PLO offices following their transfer from Tunis. How true are these reports?
Al-Mahdi: This is not exactly correct in spite of the fact that Sudan deals with the PLO and allows it to open offices here. We have also recently hosted the conference of Palestinian journalists. Sudan seeks to unite the Palestinians but it is not true that the PLO will transfer its offices to Sudan.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: Do you believe that Arab assistance to Sudan is commensurate with its needs and what does Sudan ask from its brothers in its current tribulation?
Al-Mahdi: I believe Sudan has the biggest investment opportunities. It would be better for Arab investments to be channeled toward Sudan instead of to any foreign country.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: It has been reported that the United States has changed the nature of its relations with Sudan following the latter's adoption of Islamic law. What is your opinion about this?
Al-Mahdi: The United States continued to support Numayri until he was toppled. It has resumed its relations with Sudan on the new basis that Sudan has made a choice. You know that the United States was the last country visited by Numayri.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: Has your recent visit to Europe attained the objectives that had been set for it in advance?
Al-Mahdi: Yes, my recent visit to Europe has largely achieved the objectives that had been originally set for it.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: What is the nature of Sudan's foreign debts?
Al-Mahdi: Part of Sudan's debts are to Arab countries, some to foreign countries, and another part to the United States. Sudan is also indebted to banks and companies. The true size of Sudan's debts, including arrears, is $13 billion.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: Have you made any plans on how to settle these debts?
Al-Mahdi: We have proposals, but not to settle these debts. However, we are working to formulate a plan that will take into consideration the fact that the nature of this indebtedness is some kind of sharing among the countries concerned, Sudan, and the banks. A plan should be formulated for tackling this phenomenon but in a manner that will not hamper Sudan's development course.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: Perhaps the most prominent problems currently facing Sudan are the rebel movement in the south and the economic crisis accompanying the results of drought. Where did your efforts to find a peaceful solution to the rebellion problem lead and what are the future prospects for this issue?
Al-Mahdi: The rebel movement in the south had internal causes. Numayri behaved in a dictatorial manner, neglected the economy in the south, interferred in the authority of the regional rule there, and changed the administrative situation in the south in a dictatorial manner. Besides, there are other historical legacies which led to the outbreak of rebellion in the south.

When it first erupted, that is, in the early 1980's, this rebellion was adopted by an international axis known as the Aden alliance which comprised South Yemen, Libya, and Ethiopia. After the establishment of democracy [in Sudan], the regional axis between Sudan and the other sides collapsed. As a result, two parties to the Aden alliance — Tripoli and Aden — abandoned the alliance. The internal causes for the rebellion were also removed because the democratic system provided a good opportunity for solving issues peacefully.

Therefore, the current rebel movement is a foreign Ethiopian aggression against Sudan. The internal aspects of this movement can be solved any time. We first managed to carry out the required activity to make the members of the Aden alliance understand Sudan's new stand and change their positions. Second, we managed to affirm to all our seriousness in solving the internal problems politically and peacefully. This also played a role in exposing and unmasking the movement.

This movement has now become exposed as a subservient foreign movement. It was faced with a military resistance in Sudan. This prompted it to concentrate on terrorist activity and attempting to terrify civilians. However, we believe that this attempt is doomed to failure.

A national constitutional conference to be attended by all opposing parties and the most important southern parties will be convened to solve these problems. As to whether the rebel movement will participate in the conference, this depends on its ability to free itself of the Ethiopian grip. We do not know whether it can achieve this or not.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: Has a date been set for convening the national constitutional conference?
Al-Mahdi: No date has been fixed, but it will be before the end of this year.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: It is known that there are foreign parties behind the rebel movement in southern Sudan, and some neighboring countries are accused of being involved in this movement. How do you assess your relations with these states in light of the continuing rebellion?
Al-Mahdi: It is not yet perfectly clear to us which foreign sides are behind the rebellion. We are closely following events and moves. As for Ethiopia, serious efforts are being exerted to make it change its position, return to the implementation of the good-neighborly policy, and halt support for this aggression.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: Can we say that the efforts being exerted to improve the economic situation in Sudan in order to solve the problem of the shortage of food and services in some areas in the south will bring about a fundemental, or superficial solution?
Al-Mahdi: We have so far carried out a set of short-term reforms to increase production in all fields. We have even achieved record agricultural production. We have reduced expenditure in the state general budget, encouraged exportation, reformed and rehabilitated industry, and provided consumer supplies. All these measures are short-term. As for long-term planning, we are preparing a 4-year development plan. Its figures and programs will be ready early next year. This plan will be the basis for tackling our national economy's deep-rooted problems.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: Does the government subsidize basic consumer goods?
Al-Mahdi: The government does not currently subsidize consumer supplies, but there has been some kind of government subsidization since the time of Numayri for medicines, wheat, sugar, oil, and housing. However, a study of the true accounts showed that there was no subsidization.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: A number of foreign parties appeared in Sudan. What is the government's role in tackling this situation?
Al-Mahdi: It is not the government's affair to tackle this situation. This situation is a result of the freedom of expression and organization. However, we are now preparing restrictions pending the Constituent Assembly's approval to assert that there is no action in Sudan which can be considered part of a foreign action, or which endangers Sudan's integrity. However, this has not yet been approved.

*Sawt al-Sha'b*: In conclusion, how do you assess Sudanese-Jordanian relations?
Al-Mahdi: Relations between Sudan and Jordan are excellent and are proceeding on sound bases. We, in Sudan, are happy with the quality and extent of the existing relations between us and Jordan.

### William Ton Said To Be New SPLM 'Strong Man'

*JN251101 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 25 (SUNA) — One of the main leaders of the Ethiopian-backed Sudan People's Liberation Movement, William Ton, became the movement's strong man, the daily *Al-Siyasah* reported today.

It is to be recalled that reports said that leader of the movement John Garang was seriously injured as a result of conflicts witnessed by the movement recently.

### Anyanya II Denies Being Supplied by Eritreans

*JN241809 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Nov (SUNA) — (Hoth Luwak), official spokesman of the Anyanya II forces, has asserted that the Anyanya II spoils from its battles with the rebel Garang movement constitute a major part of its supplies of arms, equipment, and communications devices in addition to its own sources of supplies.

In a press statement issued here today, Monday, the official spokesman denied recent reports that Anyanya II is being supplied with weapons belonging to other parties, meaning Eritrean parties. He said the Eritrean cause belongs to the Eritrean people. The official spokesman warned against the dissemination of wrong or misleading reports by some news media. He said such reports serve the rebel Garang movement and harm Sudanese national security.

### AL-ITTIHAD Interviews Anyanya II Spokesman

*JN231856 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 22 Nov 86 p 14*

[Khartoum dispatch]

[Excerpts] [Introductory passage omitted] In statements to *Al-Ittihad*, (Hot Kor Luwak), Anyanya II Political Bureau member, the movement's representative in Europe and its official spokesman, has stated that the Anyanya II movement was estab-

lished in 1975 following the (Aqubo) incident when the Numayri regime tried to send the military force in (Aqubo) to the north and to replace it with a force from the north in accordance with the Addis Ababa agreement. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question by *Al-Ittihad* on the size of the Anyanya II forces, the Political Bureau member said Anyanya II currently has 17,000 fighters whose number is daily increasing because many members of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army leave to join Anyanya II. [passage omitted]

(Luwak) denied that Anyanya II coordinated its operations with the [Sudanese] Army, adding: We do not want to be described as friendly forces because this makes one think the movement does not directly fight Garang's forces and the opposite is true.

On the hierarchical structure of the movement, (Luwak) said there is a commander in chief who is also Political Bureau chief. This post is assumed by (Gordon Kong Chol). Second in rank is the Political Bureau secretary, General (David Duqok Bog). He added that the Political Bureau comprises 10 members. Under the Political Bureau is the movement's High Command, which is chaired by 10 ranking officers. He said: In addition to all this, the movement has foreign relations offices in Europe, America, East Africa, and the Arab world. [passage omitted]

### Upper Nile Governor on Security, Relief Work

*JN241417 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Nov (SUNA) — Colonel Simon Manang, military governor of the Upper Nile Region, has affirmed that security prevails in his area and that food supplies are abundant, especially after the arrival of ships carrying food supplies and relief material to Malakal 2 weeks ago.

Manang said that the Armed Forces have secured the safety of air aviation at Malakal airport, as well as river navigation. He explained that the Armed Forces have inflicted heavy human losses on the rebels and captured a number of them, while others surrendered recently.

On the other hand, the governor ordered the expulsion of Father George (Vorn) of the Catholic Church who is involved in relief operations in the region. He explained that (Vorn) exploited his position as a priest and relief worker to serve the interests and objectives of the John Garang movement.

Manang said that Father (Vorn) talked with some citizens about political issues and expressed his views on internal policies.

On recent reports on his relations with a new rebel movement called the Anyanya III, the governor said that he is not surprised that some may try to engage in tricks at this particular time which is witnessing a great deal of hostilities and differences among the southerners on various political issues. He said some power hungry southern politicians are behind these lies and that some of those politicians were terrified by the great successes scored under the military administration in the region, the last of which were the arrival of relief supplies in the region and the defeat of the rebels. He added that legal action will be taken against those propagating rumors and seeking to harm the legitimate authority.

Simon Manang affirmed that he ordered the suing of the newspaper *Al-Maydan* for publishing a false report in its 9 November issue which stated that the Upper Nile governor faces charges including the withdrawal of funds allocated for the Anyanya II forces to establish a rebel movement called Anyanya III.

### Egyptian NDP Official Arrives on Visit

*NC241215 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Nov (MENA) — Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, NDP assistant secretary general, arrived here this morning on a visit to Sudan that will last several days. During his visit, Dr al-Hadidi is expected to meet with Sudanese officials and a number of Sudanese party leaders, within the ongoing Egyptian-Sudanese consultations and the visits exchanged by officials of the two countries in a bid to bolster bilateral relations, particularly on the popular level.

## TUNISIA

### Bourguiba Receives PDRY President for Talks

*LD241449 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] This morning President Habib Bourguiba received in the white room of the Presidential Palace in Carthage President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, in the presence of Messrs Rachid Sfar, Mansour Shkiri, Hedi Mabrouk, Zine Labedine Ben Ali, and Hedi Baccouche. The meeting was also attended by the PDRY ambassador to Tunisia.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### 28 Moroccan Soldiers Said Killed in Fighting

*LD242204 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] The war is continuing in Western Sahara. A total of 28 Moroccan soldiers were killed during two attacks by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on monarchist bases in the area of (Laghrieb) and Aguerguer. The first operation took place during the night of 22 November and was aimed at the two bases and a rear alarm post. The operation resulted in 20 Moroccan soldiers dead and as many injured. The second operation in the area of Aguerguer, also on 22 November, resulted in eight dead from among the monarchist troops. During the two operations, a large quantity of weapons, including three machine guns, a 120mm mortar, and several small weapons, were taken by the Saharan fighters.

## BENIN

### GDR Party Delegation Arrives for Visit

*AB242210 Cotonou Domestic Service in French*
*1930 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Excerpt] A GDR delegation from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] arrived in our country this afternoon. The 6-man delegation is headed by Johannes Chemnitzer, member of the SED Central Committee. The delegation was met upon arrival by a delegation of our party and revolutionary state, led by Comrade Ousmane Batoko, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and minister of culture, youth, and sports.

At the VIP lounge of the airport, Mr Chemnitzer expressed his interest in the struggles of the people of Benin for their total and final liberation. The current visit, he said, is an opportunity to gain firsthand knowledge of the Beninese reality on one hand, and on the other, to relate to the Beninese people the experience of the GDR. [passage omitted]

## GUINEA

### CMRN Official Receives USSR Women's Delegation

*AB242132 Conakry Domestic Service in French*
*1945 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Major Kerfalla Camara, minister and permanent secretary of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress], this morning received in audience the delegation of Soviet women that arrived Saturday in Conakry. Mrs Fatou Toure, national director of women's affairs, accompanied the Soviet women to the CMRN permanent secretary's office. Mrs (Lydia Foslova) explained that the purpose of their visit is to review cooperation between the Soviet and Guinean women's organizations and to outline new perspectives for common action.

Mrs Fatou Toure, national director of Guinean women's affairs, promised to accompany the Soviet women to the field, where they could have contacts with their Guinean sisters. They will be taken to cooperative societies in the capital and the interior of the country. The CMRN minister and permanent secretary spoke to the Soviet women on the role Guinean women play in the national development program. The audience with the CMRN minister and permanent secretary took place in the presence of Amadou Mangata Angoura, his permanent undersecretary, and Soviet Ambassador to Guinea Vladimir Rayevskiy.

## IVORY COAST

### Military Exercises End; Minister Satisfied

*AB232052 Abidjan Domestic Service in French*
*1930 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Excerpts] The military maneuvers code-named "Kabadougou-86" ended in Odienne last Friday [21 October]. After spending 5 days in the bush, our soldiers devoted their last day to a military parade and a soccer match. [passage omitted] The parade, which took place late in the morning, was presided over by Minister of Defense Jean Konan Banny, along with Minister of State Lamine Diabate, a son of the region, and Minister of Maritime Affairs Lamine Fadika. For the minister of defense, whom we met at the end of the parade, the objectives of "Kabadougou-86" have been achieved.

[Begin Banny recording] We are very satisfied with these maneuvers, and we are also happy that for the first time in the region of Odienne [words indistinct], the people of Ivory Coast have come in contact with their Army. We believe that through this contact, the people now have more confidence in the Army and have become acquainted with its mission, that of serving the people, keeping in contact with the people, [words indistinct]. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## MALI

### Chinese Communist Party Group Arrives 23 Nov

*AB231601 Bamako Domestic Service in French*
*1300 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] A Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Chi Biqing, member of the CCP Central Committee and secretary general of the provincial committee of Guizhou, arrived in Bamako this morning. The delegation was welcomed on arrival at the Senou International Airport by Sekou Mamadou Toure, member of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC], accompanied by (Simeon Coulibaly), secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Tomorrow at 1300, the Chinese delegation will have a working session at the People's House with a delegation of the Central Executive Bureau. The Chinese delegation will also visit some provincial towns such as Segou, Makana, and Nyomo and will pay courtesy calls on members of the BEC beginning with the deputy secretary general, General Amadou Baba Diarra.

## NIGERIA

### Air Force Begins Exercises in Port Harcourt Area

*AB241052 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*0600 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] The Sokoto Air Command of the Nigeria Air Force is to carry out a series of operational exercises in and around Port Harcourt, the Rivers State capital. A statement from the Air Force station said the exercise, which was being organized by the strike group of the command, would begin today and last for 4 days. It is aimed at increasing the operational readiness and effectiveness of the Air Force. The statement explained that the exercise would entail a lot of flying activities within and around Port Harcourt and advised members of the public not to panic during the exercise.

## ANGOLA

### UNITA Communique Claims Victories Over MPLA

*MB220757 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 22 Nov (KUP) — According to a communique issued by UNITA's chief of staff in Jamba yesterday, 115 MPLA troops were killed in clashes between forces of the Luanda regime and UNITA in the Angolan provinces of Benguela, Cuanza Norte, Cuando Cubango, and Moxico from 15 to 20 November.

In an attack on the town of Ngove in Huambo Province, UNITA killed 27 MPLA soldiers. A total of 31 MPLA elements were killed and a FAPLA soldier by the name of Zeferino Kavitingui was captured when UNITA forces attacked the 2d battalion of the MPLA's 44th Brigade stationed south of the Luamba River. As part of their attacks on MPLA targets, UNITA forces captured the coastal town of Monte Belo in Benguela Province, in which dozens of MPLA soldiers were killed. UNITA lost 10 men.

### Cape Verde Envoy Denies Talks with UNITA

*Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Nov 86*

[Text] Corsino Fortes, Cape Verde's ambassador to Angola, yesterday denied statements made by the ringleader of the Angolan traitors in which he said that UNITA was holding talks with the Cape Verde Government, which would lead to an alleged reconciliation with the Angolan authorities. At a press conference, Corsino Fortes rejected the speculations made by certain newspapers which indicated Cape Verde as a venue for talks between the Angolan authorities and the anti-Angolan terrorist groups belonging to South Africa. The Cape Verdian ambassador further said that it was impossible for his country to place the Angolan Government on the same level as puppets who defend the interests of imperialism. Like Angola, he said, Cape Verde will not consider talks with UNITA. Whereas Western news media claim that their source is President Aristides Pereira, the Cape Verdian ambassador to Angola stated that the Western media [words indistinct] the Cape Verdian head of states is unware of the situation. This is a malicious campaign by certain circles aimed at promoting the anti-Angolan bandits, Corsino Fortes said.

## MALAWI

### Refugee Railway Workers Returned to Mozambique

*MB210904 Daka PANA in English 0817 GMT 21 Nov 86*

[Text] Mwanza (Malawi), 21 Nov (MANA/PANA) — Mozambican Railways employees, their wives and children who had sought refuge in Malawi were on Wednesday repatriated to their country. The 800 men, women and children were forced out of Donaana railway railway station in Mozambique, about 45km south of the Malawi district of Nsanje, when the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) bandits raided their duty station.

[Words indistinct] into Malawi on September 26, Ambrosio Antonio Magona th Donaana station master for Caminhos de Ferro de Mocambique (CFM) — Mozambican Railways, said. Some of our (?workers) were killed when Renamo bandits took over both Villa Nova and Donaana, he added.

Their repatriation Wednesday was worked out after a request by CFM to the Malawi Government to help move thier workers from Mankhokwe refugee camp in Nsanje, where they stayed for enarly two months, to Tete in Mozambique. Themba D. Sapao, resident representative in Malawi for the Mozambican Ministry of Ports and Railways, told MANA that the men would resume work at Tepe railway station.

The repatriated Mozambicans left Nsanje mid-morning on Wednesday, by train for Blantyre. They were then driven the 100km distance to the Mwanza-Zobue border where they were handed over to representative of their employer in the presence of Malawian policemen and Frelimo soldiers, among them major Arnaldo Fungulani, the regional administrator for Zobue.

### Refugees' Conditions 'Improved'

*MB211310 Dakar PANA in English 1125 GMT 21 Nov 86*

[Text] Mulanje (Malawi), 21 Nov (MANA/PANA) — The living conditions of refugees at Muloza camp in Mulanje District of Malawi have been improved since the refugees arrived at the camp this year, Mozambican nationals told Malawian and foreign television journalists yesterday. Speaking before 500 bags of maize meal was distributed to over 10,000 displaced persons, Mr Pedro Viage, who was Frelimo district chairman for Milanje district in Mozambique and who commands considerable influence among the refugees said that the situation has been improving almost every day of our stay here.

Mr Viage said that the camp was provided with medical care by the Malawi medical authorities and regular food supplies by the Malawi Red Cross Society and the Catholic Mission at Gambula parish in Malawi. This was also confirmed by the Milanje district health director, Mr Ezequiel Jose Gouveia, during an interview with Mana this week.

Asked by the foreign journalists if he was aware of RENAMO activities in Malawi, Mr Viage, who said that his movements since he came to the country were not confined to the camp, stated that RENAMO bandits had not come to his attention. They are concentrating their activities in Mozambique where I understand that fighting is still continuing, he added.

A Malawi Red Cross official responsible for relief activities, Mr John Undulu, told journalists that food distribution to Mozambican refugees at all camps in Malawi was according to international standard and was routed through his organisation from the International League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva. MANA, however, learnt earlier from Rev Father T. Tiano of Gambula mission that Caritas, a charity organisation within the Catholic church which gives assistance to the needy, particularly the displaced people, and missionaries from the Blantyre archdiocese

of the Catholic church have been giving food to the refugees at the camp as well.

Father Tiano who himself has been keeping three Mozambican Missionaries who ran away from fighting in Milanje was full of praise of tea estates in Malawi especially Limbuli for the assistance which included delivery of clean drinking water and firewood to the displaced people. Emocha, a tea estate in Mozambique which has its employees as refugees at the camp, has also been assisting as it allowed the maize and sugar which was awaiting delivery to its factory at Milanje in Mozambique to be distributed among the refugees.

According to Father Tiano 1,740 blankets, 1,000 hoes and 25 bags of maize have been distributed among the refugees recently. He said that the 720 families benefited from plastic sheets collected by Mrs J. Spurrier, from Limbuli and other tea estates in Mulanje district of Malawi.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Malawi Police Reportedly Interrogated Wounded

*MB211753 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 21 Nov 86*

[Text] One of the survivors of the armed bandits' attack on the border town of Ulongue in Tete Province on 8 November said that he and other wounded people admitted to the Lilongwe Hospital in Malawi were submitted to daily interrogation by the police of that neighboring country. They wanted to know how many weapons the town of Ulongue had, now many missiles had been deployed, and the military strength of the town, 29-year-old Orlando Raitone told Mozambique radio. He added that because of strong psychological pressure they were subjected to, the survivors of the attack admitted to Lilongwe Hospital were forced to ask the Mozambican mission in Malawi to transfer them to the provincial hospital of Tete. Orlando Raitone said that any resident of Angonia district in Tete Province does not doubt that the armed bandits operating in that northern region of Mozambique come from Malawi.

### Renamo Set To Release 47 Captive 'Foreigners'

*MB250844 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Mozambique's antigovernment rebels say they will be releasing two groups of foreign captives as soon as possible. The MNR says it has begun marching the 47 foreigners to a bush airstrip where they can be flown out. The MNR says most of the logistical problems relating to the release have been sorted out with the International Red Cross, but there are still some uncertainties. The captives are Portuguese and Pakistani, and some have been held for 16 months.

### Zambezia Residents Organizing 'Self-Defense'

*MB211930 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 21 Nov 86*

[Text] The local people of Mozambique's central province of Zambezia, which has been a target of increased South African aggression since September, are organizing themselves militarily to face the attackers. The people in Zambezia are increasingly organizing self-defense and about half of the province's population has received rudimentary military training. Men and women organized in the vigilance groups which work closely with the armed forces use whatever resources are available to confront the South African-backed MNR terrorist gangs who have invaded Zambezia from Malawi. The governor of the province, Feliciano Gundana, told a recent meeting in the coastal town of Pebane that all possible means of defense must be organized, including traditional weapons such as spears and arrows. Some 10,000 people in Zambezia have now taken up traditional weapons. Armed with spears, arrows, and other similar hardware they are now defending their communities against MNR terrorist raids. The MNR bandits are reported to have burned down many churches and whipped priests who had no food to give. These atrocities added to raids on people's homes have hardened the people of Zambezia to provide an unusual struggle against the bandits. In Maganja da Costa district, a Frelimo veteran freedom fighter has organized a small army of 300 men. They only have six firearms but use mainly spears with poisoned points. This small army has helped to capture many bandits and free dozens of people captured by the terrorists.

### Second Phase of Elections Draws to Close

*MB231236 Dakar Pana in English 1702 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Maputo, 22 Nov (AIM/PANA) — The second phase of Mozambique's general elections, the election of district and city people's Assemblies, is now drawing to a close. In the past week city assemblies have been elected in Tete, Beira and Quelimane. In the cities voting is by secret ballot, and there must be at least 20 per cent more candidates than there are places.

In the election in Beira there was a major surprise when the Frelimo Party first secretary in the city, Lourenco Marra, failed to be elected. He was one of the ten least voted candidates and thus was eliminated. A further nine candidates did not show up at the electorial assembly. Their absence was considered unjustified, and they too were elminated. The Beira city assembly as finally constituted has 80 full members. Mr Marra is a member of the Frelimo Central Committee. He is the highest ranking person so far rejected by the electors.

In Maputo, elections are currently taking place, both in workplaces and in residential areas, to choose delegates for the capital's electoral conference. This will take place later than the election of the other city assemblies, since Maputo has the status of a province, rather than of a district.

The election began on 15 August with the direct voting at mass meetings for local peoples assemblies. Originally the process was scheduled to end on 15 November, but the elections were suspended for three weeks due to the death of President Samora

Machel. The elections have now been extended for a further month and are due to end on 15 December, by which date the country's parliament, the National People's Assembly, should be elected.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Aviation Experts Arrive To Analyze Machel Crash

*MB211250 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Nov 86*

[Text] The leader of the South African technical team investigating the air disaster in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed, Mr Piet de Klerk, says that as far as they can ascertain at this stage the Russian made Tupolev aircraft was under control when it crashed on 19 October. Mr de Klerk welcomed three international aviation experts at Komatipoort this morning. They are here at the invitation of the South African and Mozambican governments to take part in the investigation. They are a French aviation safety adviser, invited by the South African government who does not wish to be identified, Mr (Karsch Eric Frastel) of Finland, and Mr (Ronald Chippendale) of New Zealand who is here at the invitation of Mozambique. The experts arrived in South Africa shortly after 11 o'clock and later inspected the wreckage and the scene of the disaster.

### RSA Experts Leave to Analyze Recorder in Zurich

*MB231950 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] The group of South African aviation experts appointed to be present at the opening of the two flight recorders taken from the wreckage of the plane which crashed, killing President Samora Machel, left tonight for Zurich. One of the recorders is to be opened and analyzed in Switzerland. After this the full delegation which includes three Russian specialists as well as a group from Mozambique, will fly to Moscow where a more detailed analysis will take place. Mike Harris spoke to the South African delegation before they left from Jan Smuts this evening.

[Begin video recording] [Harris] In these crates were the two flight recorders which contain all the information whcih is necessary for experts to establish the cause of the crash. One, the cockpit voice recorder [CVR], has tapes of all discussions which took place between the crew moments before the crash occurred. And the other, digital flight data recorder [DFDR], all technical flight information about the aircraft. Shortly before the delegation left from Jan Smuts en route to Zurich where the cockpit voice recorder will be decoded, I spoke to the head of the delegation, Mr Piet de Klerk, and asked him about the procedures.

[De Klerk] on my right here, we have Dr Muchango [leader of Mozambican team] and on my left here, Mr (Donsel). We are all leaving to night for Zurich where we will analyze the CVR, that is a cockpit voice recorder which will really give us indications what the flight procedures were prior to the crash. And after we are all satisfied with the information that we received and that is on the CVR, we will obviously proceed from there to Moscow where we will do the DFDR. From the aircraft point of view the DFDR will have much more information because any movement, any direction, like I say speed, altitude, everything will be recorded on the DFDR. [end video recording]

### WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

*MB220825 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 21-27 Nov 86 p 4*

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] Emergency Detentions

Today is the 163rd day of the current State of Emergency. The names of 9,287 detainees who had been held for at least 30 days have been tabled in parliament, but since parliament has gone into recess no further information about Emergency detainees has been released. The Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC] estimates that at least 20,000 people had been detained under the current Emergency regulations by the end of October.

"There is no indication that Emergency detentions have stopped and reports of fresh detentions continue to come in every day," the DPSC says in its report. By the end of last month, the DPSC had details of 7,592 detainees, of whom 47 percent were under 21 years old and 19 percent were between 21 and 25 years old.

The following is a breakdown of detainees identified by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. Although the list is not comprehensive, it gives an indication of which areas and which interest groups are most affected by the emergency.

[PWV - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging]

[TVL - Transvaal]

[OFS - Orange Free State]

| | pwv | tvl | e-cape | n-cape | w-cape | natal | ofs | un-known | total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| students/ scholars | 404 | 142 | 169 | 39 | 72 | 154 | 59 | 4 | 929 |
| unionists/ workers | 170 | 46 | 56 | 22 | 23 | 67 | 51 | 43 | 478 |
| community/ political | 440 | 169 | 522 | 34 | 65 | 125 | 79 | 4 | 1438 |
| clergy/ churchworkers | 29 | 19 | 28 | 9 | 30 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 134 |
| media | 4 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| other/unknown | 747 | 493 | 1732 | 134 | 752 | 335 | 221 | 65 | 4479 |
| total | 1794 | 870 | 2516 | 238 | 948 | 695 | 411 | 120 | 7592 |

[numbers as published]

Restrictions Under Emergency Regulations

The names of at least 47 people issued with restrictions under the Emergency regulations, most of them subsequent to their release from detention, are known to the DPSC. However, according to

the DPSC, "There are reports that the number of persons under restriction orders runs into several hundreds, but the authorities are refusing to disclose their names."

Court application for Release of Detainees

The latest DPSC report lists 19 court cases involving 119 Emergency detainees applying for release from detention or for interdicts restraining the police from allegedly assaulting or torturing them.

Population Figures

According to the 1985 census, the population of South Africa is 23,385,655; of whom 4,568,739 are classified white; 821,361 classified Indian; 2,832,705 classified colored; and 15,162,840 classified black. This does not include the estimated 10-million citizens of the "independent homelands", Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, the vast majority of whom are black. Independent estimates of the total South African population put the figure at over 36 million.

According to the census, 14,693,282 people, including 9,857,922 blacks, were not economically active. Between 1980 and 1985, the annual growth rate was 1.4 percent (whites), 2.0 percent (Indians), 2.4 percent (coloureds) and 3.4 percent (blacks).

The total female population is 11,840,363 and the total male population is 11,545,282, according to the census.

Prisoner of Conscience

Stone Sizani, 30, United Democratic Front Eastern Cape publicity secretary, was detained in Port Elizabeth under the Emergency regulations on June 29. Shortly after his detention he was admitted to the Livingstone Hospital with a heart complaint and has been held there ever since.

Sizani first became politically active as a high school student at the time of the 1976 student uprisings. In 1977 he was detained. He was later charged with taking part in political violence and sentenced to Robben Island for five years.

After his release in 1982, Sizani helped organise the African Food and Canning Workers Union in Alexandria and later joined the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (PEYCO). He played a central role in the formation of the UDF in 1983 and was elected to the Eastern Cape executive. He served as treasurer until January last year when he was elected publicity secretary.

By working from "hiding" he managed to avoid detention for the whole of the last Emergency but was detained at a meeting in the third week of the current Emergency.

From 1982 until the beginning of this year, Sizani worked as a laboratory assistant for a Port Elizabeth factory. He is married and has a three-year-old daughter.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Workers' Unity No. 62 1986 (SACTU) [South African Council of Trade Unions]; Big Red Diary 1987 and Victory Is Certain (Pluto Press, London); Press Thursday 19 June 1986 for immediate release (ILO, Geneva); Revolutionary Worker No. 375 Vol. 8 No. 23 (RCP Publication Sheffield Chicago); International Viewpoint issue No. 104, 15 September 1986 (PEC Montreuil, France); Militant issue 808, July 25, 1986, issue 811, August 15 1986, issue 804, June 27 1986 (Militant Publications, London); People's Daily World Vol. 1 No. 8 (People's Daily World, New York); The Burning Spear Vol. 13 No. 4, July 1986 (African People's Socialist Party, Oakland); Our Common Struggle No. 1 (OCS, London); Socialist Organiser No. 273, June 19, 1986, No. 270 May 1 1986, No. 274 June 26 1986 (Socialist Organiser, London); Workers Vanguard No. 412 September 26, 1986 (Sparticist Publishing Co, New York); Socialist Worker No. 1006 September 27 1986 and Socialist Worker review issue 90 September 1986 (Larkham Printers and Publishers, London) [passage omitted]

The publications committee has also prohibited the importation, except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects produced by Labour Militant Publications PO Box 10614 Oakland, Socialist Organiser PP Box 823 London and Militant Publications 3 - 13 Hepscott Raod, London.

Unbanned:

The African (William Cotton); Passport to Truth (George von Konrat).

**'No Unrest' in Mamelodi on Anniversary of Deaths**
*MB2i312 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1310 GMT 21 Nov 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 21, SAPA — No unrest incidents had been reported from the black township of Mamelodi today, the Bureau for Information said. About 80 per cent of the township's residents stayed away from work and school today in commemoration of some 13 people who died in unrest there last year.

**Barclays Official: Credit To Be 'Maintained'**
*MB242025 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Interview with Barry Swart, assistant managing director of Barclays Bank, by Jerry Schuitema in Johannesburg on 24 November on the "Network" program — video recorded]

[Text][Schuitema]Good evening. Mr Swart, does the withdrawal of Barclays International from South Africa mean a complete break between the local bank and Barclays International?

[Swart] Definitely not. We will maintain the priviliged bank status between Barclays International and Barclays in South Africa. Credit lines will be maintained and I must say the whole atmosphere is very good.

[Schuitema] Credit lines will be maintained — does this mean that you will be able to get credit from Barclays in the future?

[Swart] We get a large amount from Barclays International for our farming community. It stands to reason that in the future we will be less dependent on Barclays.

[Schuitema] What does the withdrawal mean to South Africa as a whole?

[Swart] It is unfortunate that it has happened, but in practical terms it will make no difference in operations in South Africa. Operations in South Africa, as well as our overseas activities, will be further extended.

[Schuitema] We are talking of 500 million rand [words indistinct] remain in the country. What effect will it have on the money market, foreign exchange and reserves, and so on?

[Swart] The 517 million rand will be placed in a financial rand account here in South Africa and Barclays International will take the money out of the country over a period of time. Naturally, they can only take it out when other interested parties want to invest in our country. It will have an effect on the value of the financial rand, which is expected to drop. The money is not leaving the country.

[Schuitema] Do you not expect adverse reaction from your clients because it seems as if it is disinvestment and that Barclays itself is being disloyal toward South Africa?

[Swart] I have spoken to some of our clients and personnel and I must tell you that the reactions have been very positive.

[Schuitema] You are now going to be a South African bank. Do you think you will be getting a South African name?

[Swart] We may have to do that and we have already dome much research during the past 9 months. There are people in the United States who are assisting us in this as well as three local companies. We have now reached an advanced stage and by the middle of March next year we ought to have a good idea what the name should be and we hope that by the end of next year we will have reached a final decision.

[Schuitema] Thank you very much.

## GM Plant Operating 'Normally' Since End of Strike

*MB241146 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1100 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Work has returned to normal at the General Motors plant in Port Elizabeth after a 2-week-long strike was ended last week. The company's manager of public affairs, Mr Mike Killeen, said that more than 90 percent of the plant's employees had reported for work today. The plant was expected to reach full production this week. Meanwhile, more new workers are being appointed to replace the dismissed strikers. About 1,000 job seekers turned up at the plant this morning.

## Government 'Dragging Its Feet' Over Group Areas

*MB211422 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1400 GMT 21 Nov 86*

[Text] The Government has been accused of dragging its feet over change in the Group Areas Act for fear of a white voter backlash. The secretary of the President's Council announced yesterday that the draft report has been sent back to the constitutional affairs committee for further attention before it is tabled. Parties to the right and left of the Nationalists have criticized the move. The Conservative Party says the report is being held back with a view to a general or mini election next year. It claims the decisions on the Group Areas Act and on the proposed Norweto township are being delayed because of strong opposition from which voters. The PFP says it is a sign of government confusion.

## Report's Delay 'Trick'

*MB221049 Johannebsurg THE STAR in English*
*22 Nov 86 p 2*

["Group Areas Report May Hide Bombshell" — by Frans Esterhuyse]

[Text] Cape Town — The hidden political bombshell in the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act — suddenly held back till next year — may be a proposal that could virtually nullify the Governemnt's commitment to apartheid in residential areas and State Schools.

This could be the effect of a "local option" plan which, according to sources in the council, is one of the most controversial recommendations in the report.

The proposal, if made public now, could result in heavy losses for the Government in voter support in the coming elections. It could give the right-wing parties a devastating propaganda weapon for accusing the Government of breaking faith with its electorate.

This is said to be the main reason behind this week's unexpected move to delay tabling and publication of the long-awaited report by referring it back to the council's constitutional affairs committee "for further investigation".

The move, which has drawn widespread criticism, is expected to result in a delay of at least six months before the report can be tabled and published.

President's Council members are committed to secrecy on the contents of the report, which was to have been tabled next week.

It was held back suddenly and unexpectedly at a late stage. This came as a shock to members of the investigating committee, some of whom are believed to have already signed the report in its present form.

The "local option" proposal, according to sources, would give local authorities the option of opening residential areas and amenities to all races.

This could result in the establishment of many racially mixed

"grey areas", especially in cities such as Cape Town.

Once such areas and amenities are opened to all races, an immediate need would arise for racially mixed schools.

There would then be virtually no option for the authorities but to pen existing schools to all races. Any refusal to exclude children of any race group in a "grey" area from schools in that area could result in embarrassing accusations of blatant racial discrimination — something the Governemnt can no longer afford after its commitment to remove racial discrimination.

Dr Connie Mulder, a Conservative Party member of the President's Council constitutional affairs committee, told the Saturday *Star* yesterday he had no doubt the report was being held back because the Government feared it would lose votes in the coming elections.

"I believe it is a political trick — and that after we sat 14 days every month for hearly two years to work on the investigation and the report."

Dr Mulder would not say if he had signed the report.

However, he remarked that he had refused to sign the President's Council's previous report on urbanisation — an investigation also conducted by the constutional affairs committee.

His main reason for refusing to sign that report was that its recommendations "threw open the gates" of urban areas to blacks at a time of serious unemployment among blacks and whites.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis said through a spokesman that he had taken note of the decision of the steering committee to refer the report back to the constitutional affairs committee. He had no further comment.

**Labor Leader on Areas Act**

*MB221834 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Labor Prty [PL] Leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, says the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, now has a golden opportunity to move faster with reform. Mr Hendrickse was speaking in Cape Town at the peninsula Regional council congress of the LP of which he is the national leader.

Mr Hendrickse told more than 600 delegates that the gesture by the petrol company, BP, and others to grant 1 million rand for the upgrading of District Six into a residential area for all races was an opportunity Mr Botha dared not let slip. He said he was convinced that the majority of South Africans would stand behind the state president in whatever reforms he brought about. It was imperative that the Group Areas Act be repealed immediately to bring about peace in South Afria, and so that people could mix with whom they wanted to and live and work in the places of their choice. Mr Hendrickse said now that the Mixed Marriages Act had been repealed, the obnoxious Group Areas Act was used to keep legally married people of color from their legitimate partners. He warned that the act would have to be repealed or the LP would have to reconsider its particiption in the present system of government.

**Report's Delay Explained**

*MB250522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reaction to the delay in publication of the president's council's report on the Group Areas Act has been widespread. There has been much condemnation of the delay, speculation as to the reasons behind it, and even threats from political parties to withdraw from the President's Council and from parliament itself.

Looking beyond this emotional reaction, It should be noted that the touchstone of reform has always been that it must be orderly that it must be taken only after thorough study and investigation, and that there should be the greatest possible measure of consensus amongst all concerned. The present reform program was launched as far back as 1973 with the appointment of the Theron commission. The opinion expressed by that commission 1976, that the westminster system was no longer suitable for local conditions, was given effect only in 1984 with the inauguration of the tricameral parliament. In the 11 years between 1973 and 1984 much study, investigation and debate was undertaken.

In the present case, it must be accepted that the Group Areas Act is — rightly or wrongly — a cornerstone of the original apartheid policy. It is a sensitive matter, and any decision on its future will have political, social and economic implications. A recent study by the research unit for development studies of the Rand Afrikaans University found that the matter was particularly sensitive amongst the older and lower income groups in certain residential areas.

It is a fact that the act was first investigated by the previous President's Council five years ago. Indeed, this period of study extending over five years underlines the serious and in-depth nature of the council's investigation. The constitutional affairs committee of the council, which was charged with reporting on the Group Areas Act, has now recommended in its report that certain matters should be subject to further investigation.

The steering committee of the Council thereupon requested the constitutional affairs committee to itself make further investigations into these mattters. This will result in a delay, estimated at six months, in the presentation by the full President's Council of a final report on the Group Areas Act. This delay should not be seen as a stalling tactic, as has been suggested by some, but rather as imperative for a thorough study of — and understanding by all concerned — of the full implications of any decisions that might be taken in respect of the act.

There can be no question of holding back on reform. The commitment to change remains securely in place. But to be meaningful and lasting, change and reform must be orderly and must be

based on detailed study, debate and — as far as possible — consensus.

### Group Areas Debate Rejected

*MB250950 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0947 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 25, SAPA — The steering committee of the President's Council this morning rejected a motion calling for a full plenary debate on the decision to refer back a report on the Group Areas Act. The committee met at 9am today and discussed two motions. A spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party confirmed at 11am that the motion put by its member, Mr Robin Carlisle, for a full plenary debate on the delaying referral of the report, was rejected. The party was to hold a news conference at 12:30 at its national headquarters near parliament, he said.

### Information Bureau Issues 25 Nov Unrest Report

*MB250840 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0834 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 25, SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"Following our unrest report for period 06h00 (22 Nov) to 06h00 (23 Nov) in which it was reported that a man had been injured in Umlazi (Durban), we wish to advise that the man subsequently died in the King Edward Hospital from third degree burn wounds. The man, detective-warrant officer M.A. Mkhwanazi, was a member of the SAP vehicle branch in Durban.

"Less than 10 unrest-related incidents were reported during the above period. All comprised of the stoning of buses and private vehicles with the majority occurring in Soweto. Damage was slight and no arrests were made."

### Eglin Addresses Opening of PFP Congress

*MB210909 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0859 GMT 21 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 21 SAPA — There could be no peace and prosperity in South Africa under the present government, the leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Opening the federal congress of the Progressive Federal Party in Johannebsurg, he said it was no longer good enough to try to get the government to change. "The time has come to change the government. If we are to have peace and prospertiy and unity in our country then Mr (P.W.) Botha's government must go."

Mr Eglin said the PFP's first step should be to replace the government in Parliament with one that was committed to a propserous, apartheid-free South Africa. The party could do this through combined efforts with South Africans "who are sick and tired of Nationalist government incompetence, tired of their arrogance and tired of the way they put their own self-interest first." The government had tried various combinations of "separation and delegation and coercion and co-option" and was now "toying with the concept of sharing power while trying to keep powwer in its own hands at the same time."

Mr Eglin said that, if parliamentary democracy in South Africa were destroyed, it would not be because of outside attacks "but because the ruling party's appetite for power is greater than its respect for parliamentary democracy."

Of sanctions, the PFP leader said South Africa could not allow these measures to become the focal point of political debate. "We must not allow the sanctions issue to divert our attention from the core problem of apartheid, and how to eliminate it and how to share power in a free and democratic and non-racial South Africa. I do not believe that we in South Africa should simply do what people in other countries tell us to do, but I do believe that we will find that the steps that we take inside our country to bring peace and unity and democracy to our own peoples are the steps that will turn the tide of sanctions..."

When apartheid was scrapped and negotiations started on a new, non-racial constitution, South Africa would be on its way to restoring relations with its neighbours and its traditional friends and trading partners in the West.

To loud applause, Mr Eglin repeated PFP calls for the ending of the state of emergency, scrapping of race classifaction and the Group Areas Act, the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and for other socio-economic changes.

He defended the PFP presence in Parliament, saying it remained a relevant institution and an important site of political power. "But in the South Africa of today, to be relevant inside Parliament, the PFP has to be relevant outside of Parliament as well." The PFP had to be relevant not only to the voters but to the wider South African community. The party had therefore developed a twin-track strategy to expand contants with voters and the voteless. He believed the PFP was making progress with this programme.

"Apart form any positive contribution that we may be making to the lives of people with whom we share this country, I beleive that the PFP as a party is already more relevant, more relevant, more motivated, more vigorous and more effective because of its increasing involvement with the wider South African community."

Mr Eglin said he believed there was "a vast constituency" of South Africans who shared the same vision of a non-racial future. "There is a growing number of South Africans who realise that in the South Africa of tomorrow, there will be no having unless there is sharing." This "nonracial consensus" provided a basis for concerted political action. "We must do what we can to try to influence the government that is in power. But equally we must ensure that next time around we elect a government consisting of men and women who share the values and the commitment of that non-racial consensus."

He said he had been encouraged by the growing political awareness among businessmen. While it was commendable that

businessmen should try to influence the government, "it is even more important that those South Africans who have the privilege of the vote should use the democratic process...to ensure that the right people with the right policies stand for office and are elected to government."

**Eglin, Gastrow Reelected**

*MB211148 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1022 GMT 21 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 21, SAPA — Mr Colin Eglin was today unanimously re-elected leader of the Progressive Federal Party at the start of its federal congress in Johannesburg. Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban north, was also re-elected party chairman.

Mr Eglin and Mr Gastrow were elected to their positions in March this year following the sudden resignations from Parliament of Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands.

**Blacks 'Never' To Support PFP Rule**

*MB221108 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1027 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 22 SAPA — Blacks would never support the election of a white PFP Transitional Government, Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, said today. "There is no way we can support the election of another Parliament based on race," he told the PFP federal congress here. "We must go beyond that — we must elect a non-racial Parliament now," Dr Motlana said during a group discussion on black aspirations and white fears in South Africa.

He was responding to a call from Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, for black encouragement for her party. She said that, with the exception of economic policies, the PFP constitution was almost the same as the Freedom Charter. Black support for the PFP might encourage more white voters to support the party and thus hasten the end of apartheid, she said.

Dr Motlana replied: "You will never get the support of black groups for putting a white government into power." This would be so even if that government were a PFP transitional government sworn to calling a national convention to discuss a new, non-racial constitution. "You will get no support for a transitional government based on colour," Dr Motlana said. "We are campaigning — the UDF and the ANC — our fight is for a non-racial government in this country. There can be no compromise. None whatsoever."

He referred to the PFP's now-abandoned policy of a qualified franchise and its replacement with a minority veto in the constitution as stumbling blocks. The question of minority vetoes and group rights has been hotly debated at the congress, with speakers, including Mrs Suzman, calling for the policy to be scrapped. Dr Motlana said he hope that the party would scrap the minority veto and that it might eventually accept the Freedom Charter. Albeit with "a few qualifications ... are that then you will be part of ... movement towards a unified South Afric...

Mrs Suzman said the survival of white S... on their granting the vote to blacks. This ... more easily if blacks told whites it was ... non-racial South Africa was through the PFP ... convention representing all parties, ... National Congress and the United Democ... do it without (that)," she said. "Its either the ... war or the revolution, neither of which ... in the foreseeable or even the future," Mrs Suzman added.

Neither her comments nor a plea by Mr ... former PFP MP for Orange Grove ... change his view. Mr Lorimer said white ... retribution, of being forced into a ... "economic levelling-down process." ... reciprocal movement form blacks to ... non-racial society. "We need people in ... ...people like the UDF, when ... PFP....Lets work together with the whites ... right direction," Mr Lorimer said.

Dr Motlana said blacks would like to ... we don't see the National Party ... needed reassurance, he could say to ... tunate "in having these very vocal ... zens. There was a need to remove bar... feeling and thinking. When people ... love each other. If that could happen ... change."

**PFP To Review Veto ...**

*MB221410 Johannesburg SAPA in Eng...*
*1157 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 22, SAPA ... today the Progressive Federal Party ... Johannesburg to set up a committee ... policy and that this would refer partic... minority veto. An amendment which ... veto being dropped immediately from ... without further consideration, was defe... carried by a two-thirds majority of dele...

The minority veto clause in the PFP ... future South Africa is intended to provide ... groups, but not necessarily racially ... olution finally accepted by congress ... upon the party's leadership "to convene ... committee with view to updating and ... constitutional policy in line with the party's ... ples and in the light of changed circum...

The committee would "have the power ... required to report to the next federal con... and refer particularly to the minority veto."

The particular reference to the minority veto was an addition to the original resolution.

The discussion centered on the believed perception among black communities that they would not support the policy of the PFP until the minority veto was removed. Blacks viewed the provision as a device to ensure the protection of specifically the white community in South Africa, and the envisaged bill of rights would be sufficient to protect minorities.

Mr Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton supported this argument saying the veto "is undoubtedly one of the greatest stumbling blocks to black people accepting the sincerity of the PFP."

There should be no delay in getting rid of this outmoded device, she said.

Mr Graham McIntosh, MP for Pietermaritzburg North, said the problem was one of marketing and that the minority veto could not be sold. Moves to remove the veto were "irrational and unrealistic" but it was "politically necessary" in view of blacks' perception of the provision.

Professor Nic Olivier, a nominated MP, and Mr Horace van Rensburg, MP for Bryanston, who was hissed by some delegates when he spoke, argued against dropping the veto provision from the constitution policy.

Professor Olivier said it was a misconception that the veto was there to protect the white minority in a future political dispensation. The PFP's policy was to protect people and not only groups. Taking the minority veto out of the constitutional policy without taking into account the effect it would have on the policy as a whole would be one of the biggest mistakes the PFP could make.

Mr van Rensburg said the PFP's political philosophy was based on acknowledging the fears of minorities in a majority government and that there had to be a mechanism to allay these fears.

If concessions were to be make in the party's policy, these should not be done at congress but should be part of the proposed negotiation process will all groups and partys on a new South Africa.

Mr Douglas Gibson, Transvaal leader of the PFP, said he was not afraid to move forward into a new non-racial South Africa and to "jettison the miasma of racialism that has bedevilled us for so many years." He however supported the move to refer the minority veto issue for consideration by a constitutional committee. Mr Tiwn van der Merwe, MP for Green Point, said he did not believe enough whites and blacks knew exactly what the minority veto was all about.

He explained it was not intended to protect racially prescribed groups, and asked what was wrong with demanding a stronger majority than 51 per cent for legislation. He urged proper consideration of the matter, out of congress and by the proposed committee, before a decision was taken.

**Call for Sanctions Rejected**

*MB221412 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1400 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 22, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party today rejected by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for punitive measures against the government and its supporters. Instead, the party's federal congress adopted an amendment supporting the PFP leadership's opposition to sanctions against South Africa.

An original resolution proposed by the Young Progressives, calling for PFP support for sanctions against the state and the military, was dropped in favour of an amendment moved by Mr Jan van Eck, MP for Claremont. Mr van Eck's amendment, which was defeated in the final vote, called for the PFP to "actively support the application of punitive measures against the national party government and those who support it." There were only 18 votes against the amendment finally accepted, which expressed the support of congress for the PFP's complete opposition to sanctions.

The resolution was hotly debated for more than an hour, and the party's leader, Mr Colin Eglin, eventually also spoke against the amendment proposed by Mr van Eck. Mr Eglin said the amendmemt smacked of "a naivete which in fact boggles my mind." Mr van Eck believed there was a subtle difference between sanctions and punitive measures but there was in fact no difference, said the PFP leader. "You are being very naive if you believe action from outside is going to reform South Africa from within. It will do the opposite: It will toughen the will and resistance of the NP government."

Mr Eglin said sanctions against the NP could not be separated from sanctions against services it provided such as health and education. "I would also like to punish (state President P.W.) Mr Botha but my obligation is to South Africa. Let us commit ourselves to our own strategy to get rid of apartheid and Mr Botha once and for all," Mr Eglin said to loud and sustained applause.

Moving his amendmemt, Mr van Eck said the government deserved to be punished. "We must zoom in on the guilty parties — namely the NP and its supporters," he said. People would have to realise that they could not continue supporting the NP, he said.

The original resolution, supporting sanctions against the state and the military, was proposed by Mr Andrew Miller, chairman of the Young Progressives. He told the congress the resolution would in effect be a call to Western governments to be selective in the imposition of sanctions and to only hit "targets of the apartheid machine" and not the economy of the country. He said the motion did not call for the withdrawal of foreign companies from South Africa. "We are saying to them, don't pull out but use your influence constructively." The resolution called for sanctions on those who "actively and purposefully pursue apartheid" and for governments to distinguish between "good whites adn bad whites," Mr Miller said.

A host of speakers opposed the sanctions resolution. Only Mr Miller, his seconder, Mr Colin Drew, and another Young Pro-

gressive, Mrs R. Barrett, supported it. Mrs Barrett said NP supporters woudl be the last to suffer from sanctions. She called for a "hit list" to be drawn up of NP members who could afford overseas travel and for them to be denied entry to foreign countries. Mrs Barrett also said other South African travellers overseas should have to answer a questionaire based on the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group report before being allowed to enter foreign countries.

Opposing Mr van Eck's amendment after the Young Progressives dropped their resolution, Mr Nic Olivier, a nominated PFP MP, said the amendment was a vote of no-confidence in South Africans' ability to bring about change.

The proposer of the amendment calling for continued opposition to sanctions, Mr Tony Stevens, said the party "dare not put our feet on the slippery slope of sanctions." They would increase unemployment, violence, conflict and polarisation and would lead to a deterioration in socio-economic conditions.

Mr Andrew Savage, PFP MP for Walmer, said sanctions were uncontrollable. It would be almost impossible to reverse their effect and support for them would give control of South Africa's destiny to bodies and countries far away from the republic. Mr John Malcomess, PFP MP for Port Elizabeth Central, said of Mr van Eck's call to punish NP supporters that many western Cape fruit farmers were NP backers. Sanctions against these farmers would affect thousands of workers and possibly millions of dependants of those employees, he said.

Mr Rueben Sive, MP for Bezuidenhout, said 2400 jobs stood to be lost in the fruit and canning industry as a result of snactions. Only four per cent of those workers were whites. Another delegate, Mr James McGregor, said the PFP had to make its opposition to sanctions clear. Reconstruction of South Africa after apartheid was abolished would be difficult enough without sanctions and the country would need the strongest possible economy to satisfy the demands that would be made. "We should be encouraging as much foreign investment as possible," he said.

### Eglin: Minority Veto 'Divisive'

*MB221513 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1454 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 22, SAPA — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said today he believed the minority veto provision in the party's constitution should be scrapped. Delivering the closing address at the PFP's federal congress here, he said the veto had been misunderstood, misinterpreted and even exploited by some people.

"It has long been my view that the minority veto in the form in which it is embodied in our constitution will have to go," he said. "It has acquired a negative, divisive connotation."

The veto provision had come to be viewed as the key of the PFP's constitutional philosophy. This was not the case, Mr Eglin said. The party's constitution was based on a democratic, non-racial philosophy.

Mr Eglin said the alternative to a minority veto was not "simple majoritarianism" as had been the case in South Africa since the 1930's. Earlier today, the congress agreed to appoint a commission of inquiry into the constitution, with particular instructions to discuss the minority veto.

### Further Eglin Closing Remarks

*MB221604 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1547 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 22, SAPA — The National Party was reputedly considering "gerrymandering" the constitution to prolong the lives of the Indian and coloured houuses of parliament, the PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. Delivering the closing address at the party's federal congress here, he said the term of office of the present parliament was due to expire in 1989.

If a white election were held next year, the white chamber would have only one-and-a-half years in office before it would have to go to the polls again.

Mr Eglin said he had information that the NP was considering changing the constitution to extend the term of office of the Indian and coloured houses beyond that laid down in the 1983 constitution. There was "no way" the PFP could allow that to happen, Mr Eglin said. "The tricameral constitution must go and be replaced with a non-racial constitution.

"I demand of (State President P.W.) Mr Botha to tell us before the next general election if he is going to gerrymander the constitution after the next election."

Mr Eglin said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was "dithering" and "playing games" with the electorate in not announcing the date of an election.

"He puts tens of thousands of South Africans to great inconvenience and cost, simply because the NP cannot get its act together." Mr Eglin also referred to the government's announcement that it was delaying the release of the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act.

He said the government did not "have the guts" to make its own policies. "It mustn't hide behind the President's Council.

"It is about time Mr Botha led South Africa toward a non-racial future." Mr Eglin said the Group Areas Act was "falling apart" in many areas of South Africa. Yet the government "clings stubbornly to it."

### Eglin on Opposition to Sanctions

*MB231631 London BBC World Service in English*
*0709 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The main white opposition party in South Africa, the Progressive Federal Party, has just concluded its first congress since the PFP's former leader, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert,

resigned its disillusionment. After the congress, our southern Africa correspondent, Graham Leach, spoke to the party's new leader, Colin Eglin, and asked him if he believed that parliamentary opposition still had a role in modern South Africa.

[Begin recording] [Eglin] Yes, I don't think that parliament is the only relevant site of power because only through the pressures of the ballot box, I think there will be no prospects of any major changes [sentence as heard] It is the sum total of pressures — pressures from outsiders, the pressures from the black communities, from the trade unions, from the boycott movements — all these are bearing in on the government, but our function is to try to see that those pressures which are transmitted in the society are brought into parliament and in parliament they are intensified so that the government can change. So that, whereas in the past there was a debate as to whether you had to be relevant inside of parliament and outside of parliament, I made a fundamental decision soon after Slabbert left that you couldn't be relevant inside of parliament unless you were relevant outside as well. So we find being relevant outside and inside as a complementary relationship.

[Leach] Against the background of many countries imposing sanctions against South Africa, almost a snowball effect in some cases, your party has today at this congress turned down a bid by the youth wing of the party to invoke some kind of limited punitive measures. Now, in the words of one of your speakers, aren't you being an apologist for apartheid by holding out against sanctions inside South Africa whereas the rest of the world is coming out in favor of them?

[Eglin] Well, sanctions are not an expression of a philosophy. They are a means to an end. Quite frankly, we don't believe that sanctions are the means to the end of getting rid of apartheid. For a variety of reasons we think it is going to toughen white resistance to reform, we think it is going to cause a greater degree of violence in our society and with that the polarization that is going to take place, and in a strange way the only hopeful process taking place inside South Africa today is the process of increasing the economic muscle of black South Africans. I don't believe that blacks are going to be liberated from apartheid by do-gooders in the Western world. They are going to be liberated from apartheid by the forces within the society and sanctions, in an unusual way, will have a counter-productive effect to actually weaken the black muscle rather than strengthen it. Perhaps if I were a black person without a vote, without access to the ballot box, without any means of changing the society viably through constitutional route, I would also in desperation cry out for some external pressure of that kind. I think it is an understandable reaction to voteless people within that society, but equally, I think that black leaders will understand that the PFP consists largely of people who have got a vote. Therefore, we have evolved a strategy in which we are determined if we cannot get rid of the Nationalist Party by the [word indistinct] purse to move into the field of reconstituting an alternative government. So once again it is a matter of method. The blacks are angry, they want to get rid of the government, we are angry, we want to get rid of the government. They haven't got the vote so, they use the sanctions route; we have the vote, so we use the ballot box route. [end recording]

**PFP Withdraws From Council**

*MB251125 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 25 Nov 86*

[Text] The PFP has withdrawn from the President's Council. The opposition party had been hoping to debate a report on the Group Areas Act, but the council's steering committee has delayed discussion, with no indication when it will resume. PFP member Robert Carlisle, who introduced the motion for the debate, explains his move.

[Begin Carlisle recording] [Words indistinct] as I say, myself, James Rennie, and Pieter Schoeman, all of the PFP, have not walked out, we have disengaged, if you like, from any further involvement with the undertakings of the council. I do not know what other members will do. I know that certain other opposition leaders — I am not at liberty to tell you who they are — but certain of the other opposition leaders voted with me this morning, and I suppose they are considering their positions. I do not know what they will do. They will have to speak for themselves. It is also quite apparent that a number of NP members are very unhappy about what has happened. [end recording]

## Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB250657 [Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN on Poll Prospects**

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 22 November says that "favouring an early poll is the stiffening of public opinion against sanctions, with the country rallying round the government in defiance of worldwide punitive measures." But, "against an early poll is the state of the voters' roll, which may still be fairly chaotic by the time an election is held." Nevertheless, "the government will find it best to strike fairly quickly and hard against a Right-wing badly divided and an Official Opposition (the PFP) which is not able to venture beyond its urban strongholds and is in any case projecting the wrong image at a time when the country is being hammered with sanctions and subjected to ANC terrorism."

**PFP Keen to Placate Black Radicals**

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 24 November says in its page 6 editorial: "The country is in no mood for a hands-up and hand-over party — and one, moreover, that is more keen to placate the Black radicals than win over the White electorate. Unfortunately for the PFP, it is a captive of its own liberalism." Concerning the PFP's near decision to scrap the minority veto from the party's constitutional program the paper says the congress "appears to have been influenced by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, who told it that devices such as the minority veto were subterfuges to prevent one man, one vote. PFP research director Nic Olivier says if the PFP rejects the veto '"we can write off White support for our party."' "Dr Motlana told the congress that Blacks would never support the election of a White PFP transitional government, even if it swore to call a national convention to discuss a new, non-racial constitution. Thus the PFP is not going to have Black support either."

**THE STAR: PFP Catalyst to Unite Moderates**

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 24 November says the future of South Africa "will be decided by discussion and agreement between all South Africans. Someone, some group, has to be in a position to act as go-between. This is an uncomfortable position as the country polarises. Hence the debate and disagreement at the PFP congress. The party is more or less evenly divided on whether its 'minority veto' policy should go. Against that, it has a firmness of purpose and a sense of direction that was sometimes lacking. It has no doubt that it must continue to meet the ANC and, indeed, all black groupings." *The Star* believes the PFP has "planted itself firmly in the middle ground of broad South African politics, working as a catalyst to unite moderates of all races."

**BUSINESS DAY on Disinvestment**

"The disinvestment bandwagon is rolling. As it does, it will flatten those it was meant to help while leaving those it was meant to hurt largely unscathed," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 24 November. "Measured against the objective of changing the nature of SA society and its politics, the campaign is a resounding failure." "Companies are going, and with them jobs, capital, employment codes, social programmes and such political leverage as they had while they could argue that they would have to disinvest unless changes were maue. South Africans are taking over their operations, and in many cases will run smaller, leaner companies concerned with profits in a world of sanctions and disinvestment. It is not government or the multinationals, but the labour unions who should shiver every time the disinvestment lobby cries victory."

**CAPE TIMES on Kodak Withdrawal**

A page 14 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 21 November says "it would be naive" to think that the withdrawal of Kodak from South Africa "is not basically because of politics." "A huge wave of revulsion is sweeping the civilized world over what is seen as repression and instability in this emergency-ruled state. Big companies like Kodak do not act on whim. They act according to careful analysis, and on the basis of what affects their business interests." *Cape Times* believes that "the remedy lies not in railing against the world but in acting quickly to get rid of a government that attracts international punishment, for all, like lightning."

**CAPE TIMES: Foundation Urges Repeal of Group Areas**

Executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Jan Steyn, says on page 14 of *Cape Times*: "The characteristics of the townships as segregated and marginal areas for blacks substantially undermined the credibility of local councils that have attempted to administer these areas. This has been one important background element in the slide of some of these areas into the present disorder." Steyn says the Urban Foundation calls on the government to repeal the Group Areas Act to: "Boost business confidence and stimulate a stagnant economy, thus promoting the prosperity of all"; "facilitate sound city management in the face of rapid urbanization"; "defuse growing tension and promote accomodation and mutual understanding"; "enable businessmen to develop policies for their labour force free of the crippling external impediments produced by racial zoning." Steyn believes that "to adopt cautious, gradualist policies" is "a crucial mistake." "Our current situation is such that expectations have been raised and the most minute critical inspection is brought to bear on each and every reform or change in our society."

**SOWETAN Calls for Black Leadership**

"If ever there was a time for the leadership of the black community to show its mettle, it is now," says the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 24 November. "Blacks are attacking fellow blacks because of ideological differences. Almost every day now newspapers are publishing stories of assaults, petrol bombings, shootings, kidnappings, and horrific killings." Serious talking has to be done and "intervention by our leaders" is needed.

**'Focus' on Black Housing**

In the "Focus" column on the same page Sam Mabe says "the black housing crisis in South Africa can be traced back to the Government's bantustan policy." "The availability of housing — or lack of it rather — was one of the weapons used for controlling the influx of blacks into 'white' South Africa." Mabe believes that if the government addresses the problem of housing it would be "killing two birds with one stone." "The normalisation of the housing situation has every chance of also creating political stability in South Africa. But this will not be an easy process because of the large number of houses that will have to be built." According to the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Jan Steyn, it will require 500,000 homes and an additional 100,000 homes to be built every year to make up the present backlog.

**RAPPORT on Increased Terrorism**

A page 40 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 23 November says the "overwhelming economic sanctions and propaganda onslaught will temporarily distract one's attention from the problem of the country's security — internal and on the borders." "Internally, there are warnings that with the approaching festive season the terrorists are going to strike harder." *Rapport* believes that the ANC "will want to show that it is capable of more than just a cowardly planting a bomb here and there." "They will try to undermine the morale of the South Africans and make their state of mind more gloomy."

**THE NAMIBIAN on Press Freedom**

The page 12 editorial in Windhoek The Namibian in English on 21 November says: "The judgement this week in which this newspaper's registration deposit of R20,000 was set aside, and the interim government Cabinet ordered to pay the costs of the application, represents a triumph for the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech." The paper further says "we find it difficult to understand however, that while this judgement, the latest in a series to go against the interim government Cabinet, was delivered here in Namibia, half this same Cabinet were abroad 'promoting the image' of a government which has lost credibility among its own people. The judgement also demonstrates that our courts are increasingly upholding the Bill of Rights — a Bill introduced by the Multi-Party Conference, ostensibly only in order to enhance their own credibility, but which they apparently never intended to be enforced by law."

### SWANU-MPC Guilty of Racism

"It is with a sense of foreboding,that one sees the bulletin of the now-reactionary SWANU [MPC][South West Africa National Union — multi party conference] movement, refer to the 'dominant Ovambo-speaking component of Namibia,'" says Gwen Lister in her "Political perspective" column on page 11. "How can the leader of this group, Moses Katjiuongua, have the temerity to speak of 'national unity' when the publication of his movement is guilty of racism?" Lister says the article in the SWANU-MPC mouthpiece has "joined the chorus of those 'minority rights' protagonists who want a constitution written before elections have been held." "And let Mr Katjiounga not forget one thing; the so-called government in which he participates, does not represent the majority of the people of this country. But one does not hear Mr Katjiuonga complain that the majority in this country are not represented; one hears him instead complain about the party which may take over power as a result of elections."

## ZIMBABWE

### Minister Says Frontline Pledges Mozambique Aid

*MB241819 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] The Frontline States have pledged material support for Mozambique in the war against the bandits of the South African-backed National Resistance. The six Frontline States have also agreed to share intelligence and security information in the light of growing tension in the region due to South Africa's destabilization activities. This was said in Harare today by the minister of state for security. Comrade Emeerson Munangagwa, on his return from Tanzania where he attended the meeting of defense and security ministers of the Frontline States. He said it was agreed that Mozambique may call upon member-states to come with material assistance which it may identify.

The communique issued at the end of the defense and security ministers meeting in Tanzania stated their resolve to strengthen their concerted efforts to safeguard their territorial integrity and security. The communique also emphasized the need to maintain solidarity in practical terms with Angola and Mozambique in their fight against South African armed bandits.

### ZANU To Remain Socialist After Nkomo Merger

*MB241705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1444 GMT 23 Nov 86*

[Text] Harare, Nov 23, SAPA — A Central Committee member of the ruling ZANU (PF) today said the proposed united party with Dr Joshua Nkomo's PF-ZAPU will reflect the socialist ideological thinking of the present government, ZIANA the semi-official news agency reports. Mr Amos Midzi, deputy minister of youth, sport and culture, assured party members in his Mukuvisi constituency that the amalgamated party would not be hoodwinked into sidetracking the wishes of the masses.

"The party will be ZANU in personality and character — we will not compromise on that issue," he said adding that the ZANU (PF) position had been communicated to PF-ZAPU. It was general concensus that the leadership would basically remain that of ZANU (PF).

Party members had a duty, therefore, to ensure that they did not lose their ideological orientation. The deputy minister also explained that the government was sparing no effort in trying to put youths into gainful employment. A youth national service scheme had been proposed but caution was being taken in to avoid repeating the mistakes of other countries.

He said an inter-ministerial committee was still exploring ways of how best the scheme could be implemented. Senator K.G. Patel, another ZANU (PF) official, attacked the Pretoria government's continued oppression of the South African black majority.

### Justice Minister on Plans to Amend Constitution

*MB220900 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Nov 86*

[Text] The minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, says the government is working on major constitutional changes, some of which will come into effect in June next year. Comrade Zvobgo told the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corp] that one of the changes is the scrapping of the 20 reserved seats for whites in Parliament. He said with the approval of the Central Committee of ZANU-PF, his ministry will introduce a new parliamentary representation that will incorporate groups such as trade unions, farmers, commerce, and industry. The minister added that plans are underway to make members of Parliament full time workers who will work on (?standing) committees to prepare government legislation for debate and approval by Parliament.

### Mugabe Meets Brazilian Foreign Minister

*MB241801 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] The prime minister has held discussions on a number of issues with the visiting Brazilian foreign minister, Dr Roberto de Abreu Sodre. No details have been given of the talks. Zimbabwe's foreign affairs minister, Comrade Witness Mangwende, also attended. Last Saturday, the Brazilian foreign minister said his country supports an adoption of comprehensive international sanctions against racist South Africa.

### Ministers Hope for Closer Ties

*MB241838 Dakar PANA in English 1800 GMT 24 Nov 86*

[Text] Harare, 24 Nov (ZINA/PANA) — This week's visit to Zimbabwe by Brazilian Foreign Minister Dr Roberto de Abreu Sodre heralded the revival of the hitherto dormant South-South co-operation with Zimbabwe, Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende said in Harare today. At a luncheon hosted by Dr Mangwende for the Brazilian minister it was announced that the two countries were sharing ideas on co-operation in agriculture, industrialisation and development.

Brazil and Zimbabwe should share and exploit an enormous fund of political goodwill and also institutionalise multi-dimensional bilateral co-operation for the mutual benefit of our two peoples, Dr Mangwende said. Dr de Abreu Sodre said his five-day visit came at a time when the world economic crisis with its ensuing depressed flows of exchange needed jount efforts to strengthen bilaterial economic and commercial co-operation.

I am cetain that depsite these difficulties and obstacles we can increase this co-operation to levels compatible with the possibilities of our econimies and with the legitimate aspirations of our peoples, Sodre said. Last year, Brazil's trade with Africa alone reached a total of 3.65 billion U.S. dollars to equal its total trade with the whole of Latin America.

Since Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, Brazil has also sponsored Southern African Development co-ordination Conference (SADCC) [words indistinct]. Both foreign mininisters reiterated their governments' condemnation of apartheid in South Africa and its effects on neighbouring states.

Brazil is concerned with the growth of international tensions, with the upsurge of new areas of confrontation and with the situattion in southern Africa because of the persistence of cruel and anarchronic regime in the Republic of South Africa. Sodre said the outspoken anti-apartheid activist and Nobel laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu, will visit his country in a few months at the invitation of the Brazilian government.

We strongly condemn the military aggression against the territories of neighbouring states and repudiate the support given by the South African Government to destabilising forces operat ing there, he said. Continued illegal occupation of Namibia, he added echoing the stand of Zimbabwe, was another unacceptable situation.

He arrived in Harare on Friday to familiarise himself with the situation in the Frontline States. On Saturday he held talks with Brazils ambassadors to the Frontline States to get a clearer perception of developments in the region.

It is the first tour of the southern Africa region by a Brazilian foreign minister. He will also travel to Angola, Cameroon and Nigeria.

He is also opening a Brazilian Embassy in Harare. On Saturday the Brazilian ambassador-designate was named as Mr [illegible] Brito, who has been ambassador to Zambia for the past four years. The Harare embassy will bring to 23 Brazil's [illegible] Africa.

We have decided to set up a resident embassy in Ha[illegible] to make possible even mtre frequent contacts betwe[illegible] ernments, Dr de Abreu sodre said. The Brazilian [illegible] affaires, Mr Ricardo Drummond de Mello, who [illegible] Harare for a month reportedly said at the week[illegible] country's diplomatic ties with neighbouring Sou[illegible] because we need to help find a solution to the po[illegible] in that country and because we need to have a go[illegible] of how things develop there.

Meanwhile the Brazilian national airline, VARIG, has replaced its weekly flights between Brazilia and Johannesburg with a 15-day service. Brazil might also choose Harare over Johannesburg as its southern destination.